

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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SOFT COAL PACT ASSURES PEACE UNTIL APRIL 1, 1924

Miners and Operators Sign New
Agreement Calling for \$7.50
for Eight-Hour Day

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Bituminous coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America today signed a new wage agreement running for one year and covering the tri-state competitive field of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. This agreement will be used as a standard for fixing wages and working conditions throughout the rest of the bituminous territory.

The new agreement, it was announced, was virtually the same as that which expires April 1, based on the Federal Fuel Administration's findings in 1920. Copies were ordered sent immediately to President Harding, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and John Hays Hammond, chairman of the United States Coal Commission.

Agreement on the new contract was reached yesterday by a joint sub-committee of 17 and submitted this morning to the whole conference which has been in session here about a week after transfer of the parley from Chicago.

The tri-state field produces about 36 per cent of the nation's annual bituminous tonnage. Signing up of the rest of the territory was regarded as a mere formality.

The conferees fixed Jan. 8, 1924, as a date for reconvening to draw up an agreement to cover the year beginning April 1, 1924.

The agreement calls for \$7.50 for eight hours for day work and \$1.08 per ton for contract miners. The contract is for one year instead of two, as the union had sought.

Coal will be comparatively the cheapest commodity in the United States as soon as the nation's railways return to normal conditions, Phil H. Penna, secretary of the Indiana Coal Operators Association, declared.

Mr. Penna said he did not expect or want a return to the coal prices of 1915 and the year previous because, he pointed out, such a return would entail retrogression to the wage conditions and poorer living conditions of the coal fields of that time.

GEN. EDWARDS SEEN AS LIKELY CHOICE IN E. M. REILY'S PLACE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—General Clarence R. Edwards, retired, has been under consideration for appointment as Governor of Porto Rico, in the event E. M. Reilly, the present incumbent, should resign.

General Edwards' military experience in the tropics and as former chief of the War Department's Insular Bureau, which handles Porto Rican affairs, it was said, makes him peculiarly fitted for the post of Governor.

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W. W. HUSBAND GIVES IMMIGRATION VIEWS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At the Senate Immigration Committee hearing today on the resolution introduced by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, which would raise the percentage of immigration from 3 to 5 per cent, W. W. Husband, Commissioner of Immigration, presented facts concerning immigrants from different parts of Europe. If the bill were enacted as proposed in the Reed resolution, the quota from southern Europe would be reduced from 155,508 to 43,395 and the quota from northern Europe would be increased from 198,167 to 352,668.

Mr. Husband told the committee that the immigrants from northern Europe cannot live under the same conditions as those from southern Europe and therefore cannot compete with them in American industry.

COAST GUARD JOINS FORCES TO COMBAT RUM SMUGGLERS

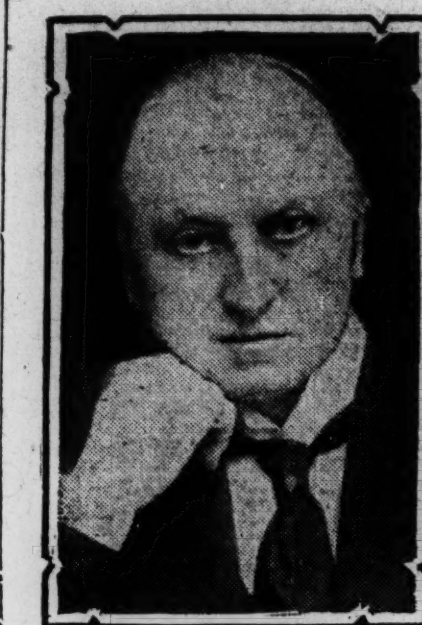
Units Along Entire Seaboard of United States Mobilizing
—Intend to Rout Defiant Liquor Armada

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Coast Guard forces along the entire seaboard of the United States are mobilizing today for a telling blow at the liquor smugglers, whose audacity in their attempt to break down the prohibition laws has been met with orders to the Coast Guard to join the Customs and dry forces in putting to rout the rum armada.

Perhaps the most drastic action taken so far by the Government to stop the nefarious traffic, the orders to the Coast Guard, mean that every foot of the coast line will be patrolled day and night by Government agents.

Details of the Coast Guard's plans for attacking the law-breakers are being closely guarded. Officials here are well aware that the bootleggers have their agents on land as well as at sea and every step taken by the Government to stamp out the rum smugglers is met with a new scheme by the smugglers.

During the past few days there has gathered off the coast a veritable



LORD CURZON
© E. O. Hepp.

ADEQUATE MARKET FOR LARGE SUPPLY IS FARM PROBLEM

Per Capita Production Increasing and European Demand Is Decreasing

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Farmers are the real exporters of this country. I affirm that there is nothing that affects your credit so much as shrinking foreign markets for your products.

Bernard M. Baruch made this statement before the Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago recently. Inferentially Mr. Baruch's words may be construed as indicating that somehow or other the troubles of American farmers during the last two years are due to a shrinkage in the European demand for agricultural products.

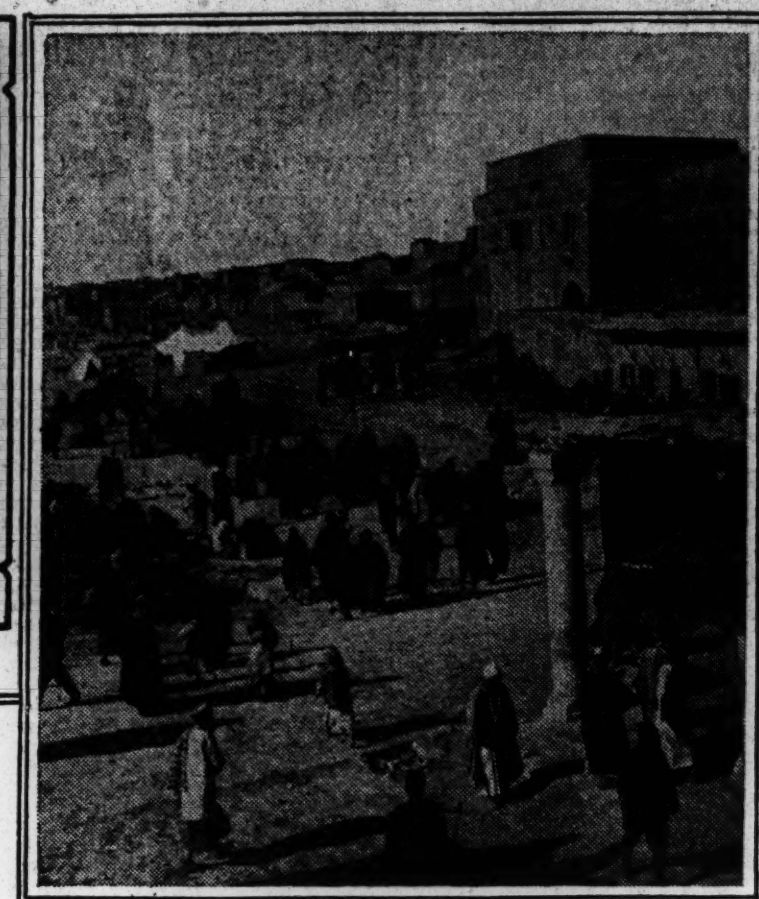
That impression has gained credence among farmers and politicians and publicists to such an extent that it has become a commonplace for people to attribute the unprosperous condition of agriculture to the unstable economic conditions in Europe. That impression is charged with error.

It cannot be denied that prosperity in the United States is linked with the economic stability of Europe nor that American farmers cannot escape a certain share in the effects of a European debacle, but there are certain factors in the post-war situation which have redounded to the benefit of agriculture more than to any other industry. During and since the war the United States has exported to Europe an unprecedented amount of grain and meat products, and for the last two years Europe has also taken an unusually large proportion of the cotton crop of this country. Moreover, during the last four years the United States and Canada between them have been supplying western Europe with nearly 400,000,000 bushels of grain that formerly came out of Russia.

The War Finance Corporation is certainly in a position to give authoritative information from the export market. Part of its business has been to increase exports by enlarging credit facilities. Between January, 1921, and Nov. 30, 1922, it lent, in round figures, \$38,600,000 for this purpose to banking institutions, exporters and co-operative marketing associations. On the latter date, all those loans with the exception of about \$2,000,000 had been repaid. Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the corporation, said:

"In my opinion there does not exist at the present time any possibility of materially increasing our exports by giving additional long-time credits. We have challenged the people who have come here to advocate the giving of credits to foreigners on a large scale to produce one sound piece of

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)



MARKET PLACE, MOSCOW.
© Underwood & Underwood.

HOUSE VOTE BARS TAX-FREE BONDS

Administration Is Encouraged,
but Expects Hard Fight
in Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Administration must steer clear of many shoals if the constitutional amendment restricting further issues of tax-exempt securities as advocated by President Harding and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is to run the gamut of the Senate successfully before March 4.

Favorable action on the resolution in the House late yesterday, following a debate that found even the so-called progressive bloc divided on the question, is regarded as a distinct victory for the Administration. But the resolution has a long and hard road to travel before it finally becomes incorporated into the Federal Constitution.

Its passage in the Senate, in view of opposition from southerners and some westerners, is so uncertain that Senate leaders are inclined to believe that the new House in the next Congress will have to take up the question, which the outgoing House passed upon by a vote of 228 to 191, or a little more than the two-thirds majority required for action on constitutional amendments. With farm legislation to be disposed of, after which the subsidy will come again to the front, the Senate will have its hands filled from now until March 4, when the Sixty-Seventh Congress expires.

Even if President Harding made a personal effort to force the resolution through the Senate at this time, it is doubtful if his efforts would carry the resolution very far. If brought before the Senate now, some Republicans contend, it might be used to help obstruct the subsidy bill which the Administration is even more anxious to see enacted before Congress closes its doors. In any event, it will be a long time before tax-exempt issues of the future will be prohibited, for after enactment of the resolution in Congress it must be submitted for ratification by three-fourths of the states.

Administration Is Encouraged
The Administration, however, has reasons to feel encouraged over the decisive action of the House and feels convinced that the amendment will be adopted promptly in the new Congress, if not now.

In the south, an educational campaign is winning support for the amendment, but Democrats from below the Mason and Dixon line, who foresee that the south will be a heavy borrower of capital for a long time, are generally inclined to fight it. Tax-free bonds make it easier to obtain money.

Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, who is generally well informed on fiscal matters, pointed out that the amount of tax-free securities issued in 1921 was about \$1,300,000,000, and he predicted that it would soon amount to \$2,000,000,000 a year unless Congress called a halt. Ogden L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, estimated the amount of income tax revenue now lost by the Government at \$240,000,000, and others placed the sum at \$300,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA PREMIER RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—The Provincial Cabinet, headed by George H. Murray, resigned today.

AMERICAN FORCES BID RHINE ADIEU

Garrison Starts Down the Steep
Slopes of Ehrenbreitstein to
Join Other Units

EHRENBREITSTEIN, Germany, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The American troops were withdrawn from the Rhine today, ending American military participation in the occupational area. The withdrawal was signified by the hauling down at noon of the Stars and Stripes from the castle of Ehrenbreitstein, which has been the American military headquarters since the beginning of the occupation. Meanwhile the first trains with members of the expeditionary force were leaving Cologne for Antwerp to board the transport St. Mihel, which will take them back to the United States.

Not Martial Occasion
The flag came floating gently down from the staff on the picturesque castle walls overlooking the Rhine as the signal was given for "breaking camp." Not a shot was fired in salute, for it was not a martial occasion. The British and Belgian high commissioners for the Rhineland kept their word and remained away, because they could not bear to witness the lowering of the flag that meant the breaking of so many close ties.

Inside the fort at the same time there was taken from the whitewashed walls the portrait of Washington, the Americans had hung there on their coming.

COBLENZ, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Major-General Allen received last evening a brief letter from the German Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, conveying the compliments of the German Government on the occasion of the departure of the American forces in Germany and asserting that their conduct had been exemplary.

In reply to a letter from General Degoutte, Major-General Allen said that he would formally turn the American zone over to the French on Jan. 27 or any day thereafter.

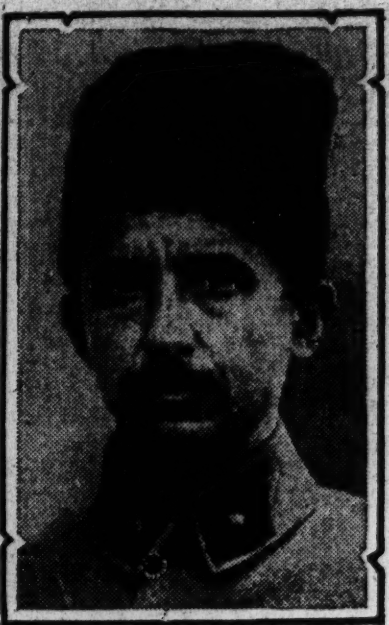
Regrets Army's Departure
"It is with deep regret," he wrote, "that I must bring to an end the delightful official relations which have always existed harmoniously between us and terminate the services the American troops commenced in the war and continued on the Rhine." Lord Kilmarnock, the British Rhineland commissioner, and Baron Jacqueney, the Belgian representative, called personally upon Major-General Allen and begged to be excused from attending the ceremony at Ehrenbreitstein. They said they were too saddened over the American departure to be present at the lowering of the colors but that they would be at the railroad station when the troops departed.

RUSSIA IS WARNED AGAINST POWERS

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Crests that were prepared and carefully watched the attitude of the world powers toward her at the present time, said M. Kalinin, president of all-Russian central executive committee, in addressing thousands of young communists at a mass meeting here yesterday.

"The attack upon Germany is likewise an attack on the laboring masses," he declared. "I must also mention the enemy being shown us by England, who has demanded from Turkey at Lausanne free passage for British warships through the Straits. This is also directed against Russia, because it strengthens the elements of war of our enemies."

This clearly indicates that Russia must have a strong army and a strong navy, Mr. Kalinin said. Mr. Rakovsky, who recently returned from Lausanne, spoke along similar lines. The meeting inaugurated a week's campaign in behalf of the Soviet Navy.



ISMET PASHA
Photo Tappan Press Agency

LEAGUE TO DEBATE STATUS OF MOSUL IN SPITE OF TURKS

Great Britain to Present Issue to
Council Which Has Power to
Impose Sanctions

By Special Cable
LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 24.—The Mosul question is to go before the League of Nations whether the Turks agree that it should do so or not. Last night Ismet Pasha announced at the Near East Conference Turkey's refusal to arbitrate and reiterated his demand for a plebiscite. Thereupon Lord Curzon, having exhausted all his powers of argument and appeal, declared that in behalf of his Government he would immediately place the matter before the council, which, under article 11, can take cognizance of any circumstances threatening to disturb the peace of the world.

The council of the League happily meets next Monday and not only has facilities for investigation but can impose sanctions, if necessary, in order to restrain an unruly nation. The British action makes a strong impression of good faith and will result in a great addition of prestige toward the League.

The American delegation delivered their previously announced "bombshell," while not offering to share expenses and responsibilities, demands equal rights of participation in the benefits by American interests, which obviously means oil companies.

Turks Advance Claims
This dispute, which has been in the background for weeks and has been subject to no end of insinuations and misrepresentations, occupied the undivided attention of the conference all day yesterday. The morning session was devoted to the Turkish and British arguments and brought out Lord Curzon's offer for arbitration by the League. The Turks claimed that Mosul is not part of Iraq and should be returned to Turkey on ethnographic, geographic, historical and economic grounds.

Ismet further insisted that Mosul was illegally occupied after the armistice and that it belonged economically, climatically and strategically to Anatolia. He questioned the League mandate as having "no juridical validity." It was not alleged in the conference, but there has been much Turkish propaganda, echoed in some cases in the American, French, and Italian press, to the effect that the British were trying to keep Mosul from Turkey because of the alleged rich oil deposits.

Lord Curzon said he was glad of the opportunity for such a public

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Settlement Reached of Arab Troubles

By Special Cable
ROME, Jan. 24
NEGOTIATIONS looking to a peaceful settlement of the troubles between the Arabs and the British in western Arabia, which were conducted under Italian supervision, were concluded satisfactorily on Monday. The agreement is important, not only because it removes one of the main obstacles to the further Italian penetration into Tripoli, but chiefly because it isolates the rebels.

NEW FRENCH PLAN REGARDED IN PARIS AS AN ULTIMATUM

Doubt Expressed That Britain
Could Accept It—Reparations
Troubles Added To

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 24.—After carefully reading the new French plan, it is doubtful whether England can approach the French view, while Germany is not likely to accept the conditions of this moratorium. Unfortunately there is a great deal in the French plan which hardly seems presented with the serious belief that it will be approved by Germany. In the first place, in a covering resolution it is declared that discussions with Germany are unnecessary. This means that the new scheme is another ultimatum.

Indeed it sets out that it must be accepted by Feb. 15. Not only must it be a solemn engagement to execute it, but there must be a signed promise of the German industrialists that they will do their part, which consists in lending the German Government 3,000,000,000 gold marks in return for the interest-bearing bonds, on which nothing will be paid except out of surplus, when the reparations obligations are satisfied. In addition the industrialists are chiefly concerned in the provision by which the state shall confiscate a quarter of all private property and enterprises in Germany.

To Meet the Italian Viewpoint
In order to satisfy the Italian view, it is understood that the property when handed over to a committee of guaranties will be compensated nominally by German state bonds, the interest of which would be paid by a fixed number of paper marks. This is regarded by financiers as no compensation at all. Moreover the creation of monopolies in Germany on such articles as tobacco, matches, alcohol and petroleum and the private exploitation of the railroads, offer a difficulty, that nobody is particularly willing to acquire them on the terms proposed. Intending exploiters of these monopolies must not only pay a large price but must contribute heavy annuities to the State.

Altogether, a high authority whom I have consulted condemns the whole scheme as impracticable. I believe that the British delegation shares this view, and probably the British Government will take the same attitude. The matter may be considered from two viewpoints, political and economic. From the economic viewpoint, the scheme is unworkable and would undoubtedly be turned down by the British.

Increase Reparations Troubles
They foresee that it will, even if accepted, only increase the reparations troubles. The committee of guaranties for example will not only have complete power of investigation but will have a veto over German expenditure and the power to insist on particular taxes. Now this is bound to produce differences of opinion between the committee and the Government within a month, and in the deadlock the committee would presumably have to report default.

One could multiply points which in the opinion of competent persons makes the plan such that it cannot even be considered as a solution of the question. But there remains the political viewpoint. What is Mr. Bonar Law's do? There is just a possibility that the British, in spite of these obvious defects, would subscribe in the plan, in the hope that it will form a starting point for a discussion with Germany, for the phrase in the covering resolution can easily be set aside. If France and Germany would only talk instead of engaging in this war without pitched battles in the Ruhr Valley, great advantage would be gained. The objectionable features might be modified.

What Appeals to British
At least there would be a moratorium for two years, and it might be desirable to postpone any real attempt to settle the reparations problem for that period. These are powerful arguments and they may even prevail, though it does not appear likely. But on the other side is the consideration which I have reason to know appeals to certain British minds. It is that there is the risk of being committed to the support of France, if the plan is approved in any way by England and afterward rejected by Germany.

It is not denied that with all the prickly features there is a strain of moderation running through the scheme. It does give a two-year moratorium on condition that the industrialists make an effort to raise 3,000,000,000 gold marks, pay the Allies 2,500,000,000 and use the rest for the stabilization of the mark. This, were it not complicated by other provisions, would be a fair compromise.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

BAVARIA LEADING CHIEF RESISTANCE TO FRENCH ADVANCE

German Foreign Office Notifies
Ambassadors—Officers Told
to Quit Munich Hotels

By A. H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The reports yesterday that a move by the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, was to be expected, has been justified. Rome has been heard from. At first it took the form here of an effort by the Italian Ambassador to "sound" the German Government on its attitude with regard to a conference, in which France and Belgium would participate with the view to reaching an amicable adjustment of the reparations issue. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is authoritatively informed that the German attitude is that of unwillingness to participate in any such conference, unless in the meantime the French and Belgian forces are withdrawn from the Ruhr Valley; that so long as these forces remain in the Ruhr, Germany's attitude will be an uncompromising one.

One of the highest diplomatic authorities in Berlin informed the Monitor correspondent that thereupon the Italian Ambassador voiced a most friendly warning to the German Government against the policy as "one which is almost sure to lead to grave results."

The feeling of hopefulness which existed in some quarters here yesterday has largely disappeared.

Diplomatists' View of Situation

In the highest diplomatic circles it is believed that the "decisive hour" has not arrived. One diplomatist, who in a position to speak authoritatively, described the situation thus: "It may be a week before the decisive hour comes; until then no one can know precisely what to expect. France will not look with favor on any move toward mediation unless it recognizes the Franco-Belgian right to hold the gages which they have taken. The powers know this, and therefore it is expected that they will change their attitude of benevolent neutrality. This being the case, much will depend on the extent of Germany's passive resistance. Up to this time the bulk of the Ruhr coal has been coming to Germany. If the resistance continues, these coal supplies will be stopped at the barrier erected between the Ruhr district and Germany which will effectively cut the Ruhr off from the rest of the Empire."

"Perhaps still further measures will be adopted by France and Belgium. Then we will be at, or very near, a decisive hour. What will follow will depend almost entirely on what Germany does, that is to say, on what the reaction is."

Someone Must Surrender
He described the contest as "the last battle of the World War," in which someone will have to surrender.

Thus it will be seen that Franco-Belgian policy stands unaltered. For there is no turning back, save in defeat, something they do not consider possible at this moment. Indeed, they do not envisage any great obstacle in their way placed by America, England, or Italy; with such hindrance eliminated, they believe, it is merely a question of endurance of strength, in which they think they have the advantage.

With this they propose to break German resistance. There is here no sign, however, that this resistance is nearing the breaking point. To the contrary, apparently it is growing. If further sanctions and penalties are imposed by the occupying powers, it may assume such proportions that there would be no coping with it, save by such a strong force as it is believed here France and Belgium are prepared to use rather than to retreat in defeat.

French Warned to Quit Hotels

Prussia and Bavaria are leading this resistance for in them the Nationalist feeling runs high. How strong is the feeling in Bavaria was shown late yesterday afternoon, when the French Ambassador here received a long-distance telephone message from the French Minister at Munich, telling him that the hotels there had served notice on all French and Belgian members of the allied commissions in that city, telling them that they would have to move out by 6 o'clock (Tuesday) evening. Simultaneously the German Foreign Office sent a communication to the French Ambassador in Berlin, to the effect that the Government had received a note from the Bavarian Government, in which it disclaimed further responsibility for the safety of the French Minister, the French diplomatic staff, other officials and officers in Bavaria.

The efforts by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here to communicate with Munich by long-distance telephone late last night failed, and the French Embassy, likewise, is without any further official information. With the general situation as tense as it is at the present moment this move in Bavaria is not calculated to quiet apprehension, it is felt by informed observers here.

If such an action is taken at this time, what will be the effect of stronger measures by the French and Belgians in the Ruhr and Rhineland, they ask. Bavaria is the hotbed of German-Fascist, who have long been looking for a favorable opportunity for a coup d'etat aimed at setting up a dictatorship. They were never stronger than at the present and never better armed. Their agents in the Ruhr are trying to organize that region as also have been the Communists. In both areas there is tinder and men to strike the spark are not wanting.

(Continued from Page 1)

Offer Makes Impression

the afternoon session

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(Continued from Page 1)

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That up-to-the-minute information to the people concerning fundamental trends in economic conditions will tend to increase prosperity, and pre-

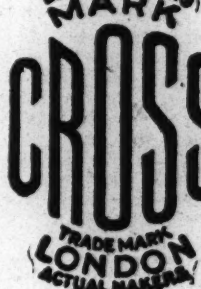
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24 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press)—Reports from Germany indicating mobilization of Polish troops along the German frontier have been received here. The Government has adopted a policy of watchful waiting pending actual developments.

It is understood that Russia is taking all measures necessary to guard its Polish frontier against attack.

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DUTY ON LOANS
HANDICAPS BRITAINPlea for Its Removal Made in
Banker's Discussion of the
Fordney Tariff

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The world results of the Fordney tariff were discussed by F. C. Goodenough, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of Barclay's Bank here yesterday. Mr. Goodenough's main point was that the difficulties this tariff imposes upon the repayment of the British debt to America must compel Great Britain to develop its trade with India and the British Dominions, which in turn can supply America with raw products—such as wool, furs, and cotton—of which it cannot produce for itself.

This also, he considers, means the seeking by Britain of new sources for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials. He does not develop this argument, but it is presumably based upon the fact that the British purges in the United States increase the difficulty of obtaining credits in that country to meet debt liabilities as they mature.

Mr. Goodenough looks forward to a rise in the level of wholesale prices, not only in the United States but also generally, but he still thinks Britain is entering upon a period of "slow but, as we may hope, steady improvement." He strongly supports the opinion, already expressed by American bankers, that all restrictions upon the floating of loans should be removed. At present, he says, London is at a disadvantage in competing with New York for external loans because of the duty of 2 per cent which is imposed here and not in America upon such issues of new capital. He urges, therefore, that this duty should be removed.

It is one, it will be remembered, which was introduced by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer at 1 per cent in 1899 and was doubled in 1920. The total sum of external loans raised here last year was £135,000,000, so the annual British revenue concerned is something over £2,000,000.

This view, representing as it does that of some of the principal banking interests in this country, is one which commands attention. London in the past has achieved its position as the center of the financial world because nowhere else has money been so cheap. It can clearly retain that position in future only if this condition be restored.

LIQUOR MENACE
SEEN IN IRELANDDrink Bill Reported to Be
Tremendous

DUBLIN, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Arguing both from an economic and a social point of view, the Irish Times, in a recent leading article, asserts that intemperance is sapping the vitality of the country. It says:

"The taxation of intoxicants remains the same in Ireland as in England. Our trade unions protest that wages are higher. We have plenty of unemployment and it will increase in the near future. Yet Ireland continues to drink not merely on the old scale, but on a larger scale than ever. Incessant temptation is thrust in the face of our boys and girls—and all this at a time when lawlessness and lawlessness are weapons are in the hands of thousands of Irish hands."

"That is one aspect of the danger. Another is the economic aspect. How can the Free State expect to prosper so long as its annual drink bill is little, if at all less than the Government's annual revenue? Another and even more tragic aspect is the effect of this excessive and largely illicit drinking on the national morale. It is encouraging contempt of law, inspiring the public health, sapping the public energy at a time when Ireland's vital needs are respect for law, the spirit of work and a real pride in her new nationhood."

"It cannot be gainsaid that unless this evil is dealt with quickly and effectively, it might even pull down the structure of government now being erected. The general election of this year will give the people of Ireland an excellent opportunity to demand radical reform of the drink trade. The responsibility rests with those at the polls, and it is a serious responsibility, for this evil of intemperance affects every man, woman, and child."

The Irish Times thinks it unlikely that the Free State will go "dry," though more unlikely things have happened in Ireland. But the demand for reform, coming as it does from all classes and sects, is encouraging and is the first step toward reform; and in the coming elections this question of temperance legislation should be given first place.

RENTS IN CHICAGO
NOT TO ADVANCESpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—There will be no general rent increase in Chicago next spring, according to real estate men and officials of the city council.

Chic
Chapeaux

New
Spring
Modes

\$10.00

Hotel Astor
Chapeaux

HOTEL ASTOR NEW YORK

committee on high costs and high rents. However, advance notices have already gone to some tenants boosting rents after May 1.

New buildings seem to have effected the halt, however, there is no tendency to stop construction since the demand still continues for the newer and more modern apartments. The city council representative said that there are many vacant flats and that he has been informed of numerous instances where landlords are offering tenants bonuses for leases. The assertion was made by this official that there are more vacant places than since 1914, which is leading some owners to offer free concessions of from one to two months' rent a year.

There has been a good deal of speculation in outlying store rents which has a tendency to advance rent in that kind of property.

JAPANESE TO TAKE
PROGRESSIVE STEPS

Admiral Kato Promises Introduction of Jury System—Washington Treaty Reviewed

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Jan. 24.—Viscount Kato's attack on the Government's diplomacy was the feature of yesterday's reassembling of the Diet, when the Premier, Admiral Kato, and the Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, lengthily reviewed home and foreign affairs. The former's appearance following a prolonged absence disposed of the rumors of a possible substitute and other reports circulated to embarrass the Government.

The Premier's survey of domestic affairs included a promise of the introduction of the jury system and other reforms, qualified by the cautious observation: "Above all, we should scrupulously refrain from disregarding our national characteristics, and from undertaking any sudden drastic changes of the present order of things."

Count Uchida's survey revealed the Government's determination to adhere to the expressed policy to exact reparations for the Nikolaevsk massacre, preliminary to the resumption of the former friendly relations with Russia. References to China were optimistic. Both ministers dwelt on the manner in which Japan carried out the Washington undertakings.

But neither the Opposition leaders, parties or newspapers accept the official view of Japan's diplomatic achievements, preferring to regard the course of events since the conference at Washington as a sort of national emancipation policy destructive to national and diplomatic autonomy. While this is an extreme view, it is the one effective weapon to harass the Government.

The session will largely be taken up with measures insuring economy and the reduction of taxation. Manhood suffrage is now endorsed by all opposition parties and a united movement, aided by the press to force the hands of the Government will be the most spectacular feature of the session.

SPEAKER QUESTIONS
TEACHERS' PATRIOTISM

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 19

(Special Correspondence).—Many teachers in numerous schools and colleges of the United States are unfitted by training, temperament or inclination to inculcate patriotism in the students, according to Maj. Washington Irving Lincoln Adams, president-general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who visited the Utah branch of that organization recently.

"These teachers are not patriots," Major Adams said. "They are internationalists who teach internationalism, Socialism or Communism. They constitute one of the menaces to the United States which the Sons of the American Revolution are striving to overcome."

E. E. AYER GIVES MUSEUM \$50,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Edward Everett Ayer, one of Chicago's greatest collectors, has given \$50,000 to the Field Museum of Natural History for improvement and maintenance of its bird library. He added \$100,000 more for a free lecture foundation. Mr. Ayer was one of the prime movers in the museum's creation after the Chicago World's Fair.

HYGIENE MEASURE REJECTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A proposed ordinance which would have permitted instruction in sex hygiene in the public schools has been rejected in the Chicago City Council. This was a minor feature of the measure, but contributed to its defeat.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Jan. 24

THE affair of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has not yet ended and there seems little likelihood of the bill which gives the Government necessary powers being passed just yet. This scandal does not, however, threaten to engulf high official French personages, as at one time seemed probable. It will be remembered that over 18 months ago the collapse of this bank not only injured French credit and prestige in the Far East but raised up all kinds of suggestions against those who were in any way connected with the matter. Thus M. Briand, who was then Prime Minister, was openly accused of endeavoring to shield Philippe Berthelot, then the Director of Foreign Affairs, whose brother was the moving spirit in the bank. The charge was that he tried to save the bank M. Berthelot had improperly used his influence. When M. Poincaré came into office he dismissed M. Berthelot. Doubtless there will still be legal proceedings, but whatever mistakes or worse were committed by those at the head of the bank it remains advisable to refloat the institution if France is to keep her good name. But there is much obstruction. When the Parliamentary session ended the bill was once more postponed.

It is natural that artists who wish to exhibit at the Paris salon and are rejected should believe that favoritism exists. But at a recent meeting of the Société des Artistes Français this accusation was actually made by one of the members and supported not in general terms but by statistics. For example it was asserted that four members of the jury who are professors gained admission to the salon for 148 of their pupils. In contrast with this only 97 out of the 3000 painters who are members were admitted. The remedy proposed was the election of the jury by ballot—probably in the hope that at any rate favors should go round. The Minister of Beaux-Arts is being petitioned on the subject and probably a good deal more will be heard of the matter before the salon next opens its doors.

In the meantime another artistic question is providing the subject of conversations of a lively kind in Paris. M. Maillol, the sculptor, who was recently commissioned by the municipal council of Perpignan to fashion a bust of the Catalan poet, Terenci, has aroused a piquant controversy by himself removing the bust after it had been put in position because he objected to the form of the pedestal on which it had been placed. The pedestal was designed quite independently by an architect. The question raised is whether the artist's right in his work ceases when it has been handed over under the contract and whether the owner has the right to deal with the work as he pleases. M. Coutan, president of the Société des Artistes Français, M. Bartholomé, the president of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, M. Frantz-Jourd'homme, president of the Salon d'Automne and Antoine Bourdelle, the sculptor, uphold the action of M. Maillol although M. Bourdelle considers that M. Maillol might have concerned himself about the appropriateness of the pedestal before the monument was erected rather than afterward. M. Coutan thinks that a sculptor should himself design the pedestal and in any case the bust should decide the design of the pedestal.

The spirit of Montmartre is as joyous as ever. Fourteen hundred little Montmartrois were invited by M. Poulot, the maker of so many drawings of children, to an entertainment at the Moulin de la Galette. About 2000 came. In so far as the entertainment was musical the children spontaneously insisted on providing it themselves and the double orchestra playing its hardest, barely succeeded in providing an accompaniment for the impromptu dances of small boys and girls whose Sunday best fell pathetically short of finery. The Fratellini brothers had to do their clowning without their usual songs. A pine made a majestic Christmas tree on which hung a dazzling profusion of toys and under this the tiny Mlle. Waseleir, "Marianne" of the Republic of Montmartre for the year, sat on a throne, a figure of many colors wearing the Phrygian cap of ceremony. And at last the dolls and trumpets and noisettes were distributed and the innocent orgy of noise increased in volume.

Much interest is taken in the response to the appeal made by Count Byron Kuhn and Prince de Waldeck on behalf of Cagache. It is chiefly Americans who are guaranteeing the income of \$25,000 a year for 10 years

for the purpose of really organizing the excavations in the ancient Punic city. Many remarkable discoveries have been made. But what is feared is that marauders will continue to pillage the objects brought to light unless there are proper precautions taken. The site should be inclosed and a guard kept. The Americans ask that if they furnish the funds they should have the right to make plaster molds of the discoveries. This is a simple proposition that can surely be agreed to. It must be confessed that there is much red tape which delays the acceptance of the scheme, but, nevertheless, in a short time it is hoped that the necessary formalities will be completed between the Tunisian administration and the would-be excavators whose money is thus generously offered.

The extensive improvements of Paris which are to be undertaken this year will cost the city over 250,000,000 francs. About the same amount will be raised by the sale of the land to be developed. The latter sum is to be applied to the purpose of developing Paris. The former works necessitated by the demolition of the fortifications, which leaves a good deal of land free for building purposes and for the creation of parks. A proposition of these houses and to have a handsome character, but it is chiefly hoped that working-class dwellings will be erected. As is well-known the housing problem in the French capital has become acute but hitherto it has been impossible to put up residences because the city was encircled as by a ring fence. The fortifications were obsolete. They serve no useful purpose and in spite of the destruction of certain historical associations their disappearance is not to be regretted.

Everybody knows that the French peasant is wedded to his soil and continues for generation after generation to live on the same plot of land. But, nevertheless, the concrete example of this general truth which has just come to light is surprising. Monetary rewards were offered to families who have remained for a century on the same holding, but indisputable proofs were produced by one family—the Larru family of Asson in the Basses-Pyrénées—that it had plowed the same field for more than 800 years. This is probably a record.

CENTRAL AMERICAN
REPUBLICS AGREE

Understanding on Military Disarmament Is Only Work Left for Washington Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The delegates of the Central American Republics who have been in conference here have come to an agreement on all points except that of military disarmament. It is stated in official quarters. Honduras and El Salvador are understood to have taken a position in favor of each of the five Isthmian states being allotted a position of equality in a military sense, that is, for each of them to be given the right in the proposed disarmament treaty to maintain an army exactly of the same size as those of each of its four neighbors. Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with greater area and more population, argue that they should be permitted standing armies somewhat larger than those of the two smaller states. There is reason to believe that an agreement is about to be reached.

There is full agreement on the proposed treaty for the unification of labor legislation and the treaty for the establishment of an international court of justice for the settlement of pending and future disputes between the Central American republics has been accomplished.

OGDEN METHODISTS
HELP DRY OFFICERSSALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 19
(Special Correspondence).—Two hundred persons meeting at the Methodist Church of Ogden, Utah, formed a

committee to start a vigorous campaign against prohibition and narcotics law violations.

The organization will co-operate with federal and local officers and will not confine its efforts to Ogden, but will include all of Weber County, to have the laws enforced. It was stated at the meeting.

Members will keep close watch on auspicious happenings and make reports to the officers, according to the plans outlined at the meeting.

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MACEDONIA LEANS
TOWARD AUTONOMY

Peoples Affected by Allied Decision Decline to Depart From Their Homes

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The proposed victims of the Lausanne scheme for an exchange of populations have spoken up against the plan which, it is held, is bound to cause uneasiness to every man who has any regard for the sanctity of the home and attachment to native soil, which constitute the anchor of the existence of mankind in communities. Dispatches from Athens report numerous mass meetings of refugees in Greece denouncing the exchange, declaring they cannot remain in Greece and that they want to return to Anatolia.

The chief of the revolutionary Government, Colonel Plastiras, addressing one of these meetings, agreed with these sentiments. Simultaneously the Turks in Greece, who are a branch of the Moslem population which numbers over 4,000,000 in the Balkans, have no intention of submitting to the Lausanne policy, which has been adopted by Ankara, despite their protest.

Representatives of the Turks in that part of Macedonia which was left under Greek administration declared here that there is good reason categorically to refuse to depart from their homes, and they intend to make a fight for autonomy, together with the remaining part of the Macedonian population which is under Serbia. The committee two months ago protested to Ankara, but received a reply that concessions must be made in order to conclude peace. The committee, in view of the continued pressure from Macedonia, has renewed its protests against Ismet Pasha's attitude.

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AKRON (O.) FACTORY WORKERS
RESENT CHEST DRIVE METHODS

Tactics Likened to Coercion—One Employee Resigns Position—Apportionment Reasons Not Clear

AKRON, O., Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The recent Akron community chest campaign illustrates how large employers sometimes line up for drives of this kind in such a way as often to give their employees the feeling that coercion is being used to obtain subscriptions.

The original plan had been for a seven days' drive, but, with only a part of the Better Akron Federation's community fund collected in at the end of that time, almost another week was consumed before the goal was reached.

Nearly one-half of the entire sum collected was subscribed for by the employees and officers of the three great rubber manufacturing concerns here, these pledges aggregating \$146,000, while the larger of the smaller companies subscribed \$11,000. Even when these amounts are analyzed it is found they were swelled to that volume by the late declaration of one of the bigger concerns' presidents that his firm would give dollar for dollar for all the money pledged by its employees, except executives. The other large rubber concerns then fell in line, their concerted action pulling the fund through.

Discussing with workers at the larger rubber factories the methods used to gather subscriptions in the plants, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found that a thoroughly worked out and similar plan was in operation in nearly all the rubber shops. Each employee in factory and office was handed a card bearing a printed form to the effect that the employee desired to subscribe so much to the community fund and would pay cash or would authorize the paymaster to deduct the amount pledged in equal monthly payments from the employee's salary or piecework pay. A tabulated form appeared on the cards for clerical purposes.

Resigned Position
These cards were distributed by managers and foremen and a strict tally kept to account for all of them. In one instance, the correspondent is informed, a foreman stated he "didn't want to see so many \$1 subscriptions this year," and one strong argument used almost universally was that dividing the pledge into several parts made the employee's salary or very small each time. So anxious, it is said, were factory chiefs to make a good "showing" and so persistent in their call on the men under them that one case is reported where an employee "quit" his job rather than to be coerced further, as he put it.

Only the most strenuous activity on the part of employees and solicitors finally brought in, toward the close of the extra week's drive, the \$347,000 called for. An impression seemed to be current that not only was there little need for relief as a whole, but that organizations such as the Red Cross, which was down for \$10,000, with their own periodical drives, had as a matter of fact no place on the list of deserving institutions. A statement made by Heloise Hendershot, executive secretary of the local Red Cross chapter, at about the time of the drive, said in part, "The organization plans to participate in the regular annual roll call of the national organization."

The agencies to which this year's fund will be distributed are as follows: Charity Organization Society, \$45,000; Catholic Service League, \$45,000; Jewish Social Service, \$24,000; City Hospital, \$20,000; Children's Hospital, \$35,000; Y. M. C. A., \$35,000; Y. W. C. A., \$30,000; Red Cross, \$10,000; Union Mission, \$15,000; Boy Scouts, \$10,000; Girl Scouts, \$4,000; Crittenton Home, \$8,000; Travelers' Aid, \$4,000; East Akron Community House, \$3,000; Salvation Army, \$15,000.

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MAINE MAY END STATE AID TO ALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Bill Filed in Legislature Follows Recommendation Made by Gov. Percival P. Baxter

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 24.—A resolve to amend the state constitution so as to limit appropriations by the State, or any subdivision of it, for private institutions and purposes until Dec. 31, 1930, and to prohibit such appropriations after that date, was introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Representative Mark A. Barwise, Republican, of Bangor.

This action follows a recommendation from Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who said:

The private institutions in Maine that receive public money present a problem. It has become the custom for Legislatures to appropriate money for private corporations. . . . These private undertakings do excellent and much-needed work and are managed by high-minded citizens who are unselfishly devoting their time and money in carrying them on. In this connection I believe a uniform practice should be adopted where the wards of the State are cared for or treated in State aid institutions. Certain institutions use their State aid money in caring for or treating the State's dependents, while others charge the State for such care or treatment and use their stipends for other purposes. In my opinion all State aid institutions should be made to spend the State's money upon the State's wards if called upon to do so.

The State is now asked to appropriate for the State's dependents \$448,710.54 for 1924 and 1925. There are many private institutions in the State doing educational and charitable work similar to that done by the State. State aid that do not ask it, but once an institution receives money from the public treasury and is placed upon the State's books, it is rare that its name is removed. Usually an increase of State aid is asked of succeeding Legislatures.

After close study of this question I believe the principle is sound and fundamental that public money should be used exclusively for public institutions. All will agree that State institutions should be properly cared for before State aid is granted to private charities and schools, no matter how worthy. Others will urge that after the State's needs have been provided for if there are surplus funds they should go to deserving private institutions. Your time and mine there will be no surplus, for the needs of our public institutions grow faster than does our ability to meet them.

The pressure exerted by folks at home will be intense and boards of managers of private institutions, eager for funds to carry on their good work, will appeal to you. Political aspirations may be affected. I fully understand that these State aid appropriations of a few thousand dollars here and there smooth the pathway for the Legislature Budget, because every member has friends interested in one institution or another. When State aid is granted to a private institution does it not weaken the obligation imposed upon them in charge of it, and upon the community that the institution serves? Is not the sense of personal responsibility the vital factor behind the success of any institution? Would not most, if not all, of our private institutions, if the long run be better off, better managed, and would they not serve their communities better if they did not lean upon the State?

There are a few private institutions which receive more than what properly can be called "State aid," for their principal source of income is from the public treasury. Exception might be made in these cases to allow a proper time for a readjustment of their finances until they shall become self-sustaining. The University of Maine, held by the Supreme Court to be a private institution, is in a class by itself and could not continue upon its present basis without State aid, as the sum involved is too large to be raised by private subscription. A great principle is at stake and the longer we refuse to recognize it, the more complicated does the problem become. Will the Eighty-first Legislature have the moral courage to face this question?

physical examination of school children serving of the league's attention, he pointed out. In this connection he said:

"The medical autocrats are not stopping at compulsory vaccination, they are going on to compulsory Schick tests; and their work along the lines of compulsory examination of school children is advancing by leaps and bounds. Doctors are not content to examine your investments; lawyers are not allowed to examine your contracts; ministers are not allowed to question your beliefs; but doctors are given a law that enables them to examine your children to any extent which they desire."

Albert F. Gilmore, formerly of New York and now of Boston, told of efforts of the medical fraternity to strengthen themselves stronger, and stronger in New York State where he was interested in combating compulsory medicine. He devoted part of his remarks to the various plans of social insurance which he said came to the United States from Germany, by way of England, where he said they have been tried out without success.

Subversive of Democracy

Social insurance, emphasizing the different forms of medical treatment, Mr. Gilmore regarded as subversive of the very foundations of democracy. He added:

Judging from the experience of the so-called social insurance plan in England and in Germany, its greatest effect is to weaken rather than to strengthen the position of working people, since it deprives them of something of that splendid independence so necessary to the upbuilding of human character. It destroys independence, creating a class of learners who come to look for the Government to care for them. It contains the very essence of a paternalism which has no place in our democracy.

Modification of the existing Massachusetts law requiring vaccination of school children should be the immediate purpose of intelligent and public spirited citizens, in the opinion of William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., another speaker. He added:

It behooves the layman to approach questions involving medical science with becoming modesty and hesitation. But when pseudo-scientific medical practices which violate the most obvious rights of working people are supported by legal compulsion it is the layman who must resist and protest. For history will show that no crooked class has ever reformed its own abuses excepting under the whip and spur of public opinion and public action.

Dr. F. Mason Padelford of Fall River, president of the Medical Liberty League, made it plain that repeal of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts is the most pressing need of the day in the effort to resist encroachments of compulsory medicine. He said:

If the compulsory vaccination law is permitted to remain there is little doubt but that we shall ultimately have a compulsory Schick test—toxin, anti-toxin law; a law to require so-called vaccination against typhoid fever, and so on. We must, therefore, give special attention to vaccination and we must oppose it not blindly but intelligently.

It should be self-evident that any medical or surgical procedure, to which people are required by law to submit, should be legally defined; known to be necessary; known to be safe; and known to accomplish the end which the legislative body had in view when the law was made.

Submission to vaccination is compulsory, yet neither by law nor by the official pronouncement of any scientific body is the operation defined.

DOUBLED LEGACY TAX IS PROPOSED

New Hampshire Governor's Program Also Includes Tax of Cent a Gallon on Gasoline

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 24 (Special).—Gov. Fred H. Brown's program of tax reform for New Hampshire has been disclosed by the introduction in the Legislature of a number of tax bills by Raymond B. Stevens and other administration leaders in the House of Representatives.

The plan calls for an abolition of poll taxes on women which will decrease the state revenue by \$500,000 a year and the revenue to the cities and towns by a much larger figure. The loss to the state will be more than made up by a gasoline tax of one cent a gallon, an increase of 100 per cent in the inheritance taxes and the retention of railroad taxes by the state instead of distribution among the cities and towns.

The yield of the proposed gasoline tax is unknown but whatever it is it will be applied to highway upkeep and will relieve the Legislature from making appropriations for that purpose out of the general tax fund. In the gasoline tax bill there is a provision for a reduction in the automobile registration fees for light and low-priced cars or for trucks.

CHINA CANNOT FILL VAST COTTON NEED

America's Opportunities in Orient Told by Returned Attaché—Trade Still Mounting

Boston and New England have at hand the opportunity to become re-established industrially in China as they were once established in trade when clipper ships from America predominated on the coast of China, Julian Arnold, United States commercial attaché in China for the past 20 years, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday at a luncheon at the Boston City Club. China, he said, offers the greatest future for American trade, Americans possessing the good will of the Chinese Nation and are rapidly becoming stronger as their business interests there are consolidated.

Americans should persist in the development of trade relations with China, he says, and one instance of the results of such persistence he cited in the case of a textile machinery concern in Lowell, Mass., which has sold between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 worth of cotton mill machinery and equipment in China.

Mr. Arnold will go to Springfield and on Thursday he will be in Providence. This singer's voice is of good quality and well used. Mr. Crimi was reasonably pleasing as to voice, but he was not so much a heroic figure as a good-looking young man dressed up to play opera. The rest did their part in the traditional manner. The mountings were ordinary, except for the glimpse through the Baron's window. Tonight, "Rigoletto."

MacKay Gallery

At the galleries of William K. MacKay, 7 Bowdoin Place, are being shown cattle paintings and landscapes, by Charles F. Pierce, landscapes by Thomas Robinson and paintings by various artists from the collection of Matilda M. Chesborough. Mr. Pierce has long been recognized as the foremost painter of landscape with cattle, and he is here represented by examples of his best work in depicting the character of New England pastures under different seasonal conditions, and representing cows and horses with an authoritative handling of anatomy and action. Mr. Pierce's color is tasteful and agreeable always, and many people will feel that he sees nature as they see it. "Old House, Newbury, Mass." is one of several interesting small landscapes without cattle.

Thomas Robinson was an American who perfected his style under the influence of the Barbizon School, and his canvases in this exhibition exemplify his grasp of drawing, and good, if rather somber, color. "Ploughing" is the study for the large work from his brush that is in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. "Landscape and Cattle" is one of his larger paintings in this show.

Among the works by other painters that one lingers over is Jan Voply's "Peasant Girl and Oxen," an admirable example of the Dutch school; a small Corot, "The Orchard"; "The Harbor," by A. T. Bryker, which would not be unworthy of Cazin; a landscape by Paul Potter; "Coast of Normandy," by J. Foxcroft Cole; "The Ladies' Toilette," by Paul Seignac; "Evening Prayer," by Joseph Miller; "Santa Margherita," by F. R. Renteberger; and "The Potato Gath-

ing." So important does Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, consider China as a market for American products, that he has started a program involving the making of the China organization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the largest in personnel and equipment of any of its foreign organizations. Mr. Arnold said that Mr. Hoover appreciates the potentialities of China for American trade.

1000 GREEK GIRLS SEEK WORK

Positions as household servants are being sought by the New England Near East Relief for 1000 Greek girls who have escaped from Turkey. There is no room for them in the orphanages in Greece and no opportunity there for them to earn their own living. It will also be necessary to release about 2000 of the older orphan boys unless the American relief committee arranges absorption in Canada, Australia or elsewhere.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Crude oil production in the United States in 1922 totaled 556,207,725 barrels, an increase of 81,000,000 barrels as compared with 1921 and almost 113,000,000 barrels more than 1920.

MONKEY CLEANERS AND DYERS

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Music and Art

"Tosca"

The Chicago Opera Company presented Puccini's "Tosca" at the Boston Opera House last night, with the following cast:

Florida Tosca.....Mary Garden
Cesare Angelotti.....George Baklanoff
The Sacristan of St. Andrea Della Valle.....Vittorio Travian
Spoleto.....Lodovico Oliviero
Sparrow.....Salustio Cival
A Shepherd.....Kathryn Browne
Jailer.....Milo Luka
Conductor.....Ettore Panizza
Mr. Panizza was an authoritative conductor and the orchestra a responsive instrument. Their assistance was needed by the singing actors. Miss Garden's voice has not grown more pleasing nor her acting less angular. Most of the evening she was not Florida. Tosca, but Mary Garden posing with conventional and measureless gesture. At moments in the second act she did convey something of Florida's feeling of revulsion, but her singing of the "Vissi d'arte," beginning while prone on the floor, continuing on her knees, was not impressive, and although a spectator might tell himself during the rest of the scene how well she was acting, it is probable that few were deeply stirred by her stimulation of emotion.

Mr. Baklanoff's Baron was a ruffian of melodrama and a second-rate artist. This singer's voice is of good quality and well used. Mr. Crimi was reasonably pleasing as to voice, but he was not so much a heroic figure as a good-looking young man dressed up to play opera. The rest did their part in the traditional manner. The mountings were ordinary, except for the glimpse through the Baron's window. Tonight, "Rigoletto."

MacKay Gallery

At the galleries of William K. MacKay, 7 Bowdoin Place, are being shown cattle paintings and landscapes, by Charles F. Pierce, landscapes by Thomas Robinson and paintings by various artists from the collection of Matilda M. Chesborough. Mr. Pierce has long been recognized as the foremost painter of landscape with cattle, and he is here represented by examples of his best work in depicting the character of New England pastures under different seasonal conditions, and representing cows and horses with an authoritative handling of anatomy and action. Mr. Pierce's color is tasteful and agreeable always, and many people will feel that he sees nature as they see it. "Old House, Newbury, Mass." is one of several interesting small landscapes without cattle.

Thomas Robinson was an American who perfected his style under the influence of the Barbizon School, and his canvases in this exhibition exemplify his grasp of drawing, and good, if rather somber, color. "Ploughing" is the study for the large work from his brush that is in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. "Landscape and Cattle" is one of his larger paintings in this show.

Among the works by other painters that one lingers over is Jan Voply's "Peasant Girl and Oxen," an admirable example of the Dutch school; a small Corot, "The Orchard"; "The Harbor," by A. T. Bryker, which would not be unworthy of Cazin; a landscape by Paul Potter; "Coast of Normandy," by J. Foxcroft Cole; "The Ladies' Toilette," by Paul Seignac; "Evening Prayer," by Joseph Miller; "Santa Margherita," by F. R. Renteberger; and "The Potato Gath-

ing." So important does Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, consider China as a market for American products, that he has started a program involving the making of the China organization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the largest in personnel and equipment of any of its foreign organizations. Mr. Arnold said that Mr. Hoover appreciates the potentialities of China for American trade.

1000 GREEK GIRLS SEEK WORK

Positions as household servants are being sought by the New England Near East Relief for 1000 Greek girls who have escaped from Turkey. There is no room for them in the orphanages in Greece and no opportunity there for them to earn their own living. It will also be necessary to release about 2000 of the older orphan boys unless the American relief committee arranges absorption in Canada, Australia or elsewhere.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Crude oil production in the United States in 1922 totaled 556,207,725 barrels, an increase of 81,000,000 barrels as compared with 1921 and almost 113,000,000 barrels more than 1920.

MONKEY CLEANERS AND DYERS

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TRADERS ADVISED ON GOLDEN RULE

Massachusetts Retail Association Told Application Means Profit—New Era Predicted

No man can profit ultimately at another man's expense, said Arthur Freeman, an advertising man of New York City, in addressing the third annual meeting of the Massachusetts Retail Merchants' Association, at the Copley-Plaza, yesterday. About 200 merchants were present from all parts of Massachusetts. Charles C. Ferris, president of the association and also president of the Gilchrist Company of Boston, welcomed the members of the largest meeting the association has held to date.

Mr. Freeman, speaking on "Getting and Serving a Customer," said in part: "We hear so much nowadays about the Golden Rule in business. Few men quote it correctly. Most of them leave out a contingent but highly significant clause. They say 'Whatever you do to others, do unto them.' They omit that important clause which goes on to say, 'For this is the law and the prophets.' If they really understood it they would know that they could effectively spell 'profits' with an 'I' for the profits do follow the rule. The soundest business fundamentals, on analysis, spring from this truth."

Perhaps the most common failing among business men today is the tendency to confuse means with ends. All through business there seems to run this weak, uncertain thread that makes men mistake the plan for the purpose, forgetting that what we are trying to get across is not the wagon but the load.

Watching so-called competitors and the activities of such journeymen in other cities has become the favorite indoor and outdoor sport of the American merchant. Many men make the tremendous mistake of copying a successful rival's methods without also copying those fundamental laws and underlying principles of which the methods are merely a part, with the result that there are many failures in this blind and depending on results.

Threshold of Advance

Economic improvement is more a matter of morals than of methods. We are on the threshold of an advance far above the ordinary ideas of a merchant ship—an advance toward what I would like to call by the bigger word—merchandising, which goes deeper to fundamentals. Goods in the display are half sold. It is surprising what effect well-arranged stocks have on employees and customer alike.

Dr. Francis Burgette Short, educational director of a large New York City department store, controlling a chain of 500 stores in the United States, spoke on "Educating Store Employees."

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Emery Bird Thayer Company

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For the Southlands—

NEW and charming Frocks, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Blouses and Sweaters, in which unusualness of design vies with the smartness of weave and color.

GAYLY printed silks in Chinese, Persian and quaint block patterns, are much noted, used singly or in combination with plain weaves. The bouffant or the slender, the tailored or the ornate, seem equally important factors in the spring mode.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY KANSAS CITY

SPAIN QUESTIONING MOROCCAN POLICY

Majority Hope for Pacific Settlement, but Would Abandon Zone If Plan Fails

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—General Burguete, who in the late summer was appointed to the High Commission of Morocco in place of General Berenguer, has been called upon by the new Government to resign and has done so. Miguel Villanueva, a civilian with no military knowledge or associations, but who has made a close study of Moroccan questions, has been appointed in his stead. His appointment is an obvious indication of the determination of the Government to pursue the pacification of the Spanish protectorate on civil and not military lines.

Señor Villanueva is a man of strength and determination, and his appointment is generally approved in Madrid; but some believe that pacific methods will fail. If they do, the tendency will be for Spain to abandon Morocco altogether—a course that would be attended by dangerous international consequences, and which for that very reason might not be even possible. Some military effort will still be compulsory, but it is intended to reduce it to the absolute minimum.

Señor Villanueva will appoint what will be called a military cabinet in Morocco, which will be entirely under his control. The chief will be Gen. Castro Girona, who was second in command to the retiring High Commissioner and who conducted the negotiations for the so-called surrender of Ralsull.

Madrid feels that it is no use mining matters in regard to General Burguete now. The Government considers his period of office has been a hopeless failure, and the severest possible reflection upon the late Government. It was necessary for the new Government, if it meant business, to have done with it at once, and this it has done. There has been an increasing fear that unless Burguete were withdrawn from Morocco, another disaster comparable to that of General Sylvestre at Annual in July 1921, was looming ahead. But El Krin is strongly suspected of making a show of weakening at various points through the pretended defection of his tribesmen-warriors in order to lure the Spaniards on to a dangerous advance.

On being called to Madrid by the new Government, General Burguete appeared before the cabinet and made a long statement. His explanations of the failure of his program were not considered satisfactory, and his resignation followed. He has since then stated that he could not do all he wished in Morocco owing to the failure of the Government to support him with financial supplies to the promised extent, and he threatens to write a book to explain everything.

DELEGATE EXPLAINS RUSSIAN FAILURE

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Prince John Radziwill, chief of the Polish delegation at the disarmament conference in December, has given an explanation of the breakdown of the meeting.

Russia's aim at the conference, he said, was to make all the other states, taking part in the discussions, dependent on her. When the Russians urged the question of disarmament, he (Prince Radziwill) set forth the proposal of non-aggression. The Polish proposal, after being submitted to a cross-fire of amendments, was signed by all with the exception of Russia, who, through the mouth of Litvinoff, announced that "she would not put her signature to empty phrases."

When Prince Radziwill wished to investigate the question of the size of the Russian Army which is said to amount to 800,000, the Soviets categorically refused to enter into any discussion on this matter, and counter-attacked the Poles of having understated the size of their own army. Russia also desired at this conference to break up the understanding between Poland and the Baltic States, but again was defeated. After the conference in Moscow the friendship between Poland and the Baltic States was still further strengthened.

Prince Radziwill maintains that even the relations with Lithuania, by reason of the interchange of views at the Moscow conference, will undergo a radical change. Litvinoff threatened Poland with a near alliance between Russia, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, but this threat did not alarm the representatives of the Polish Republic.

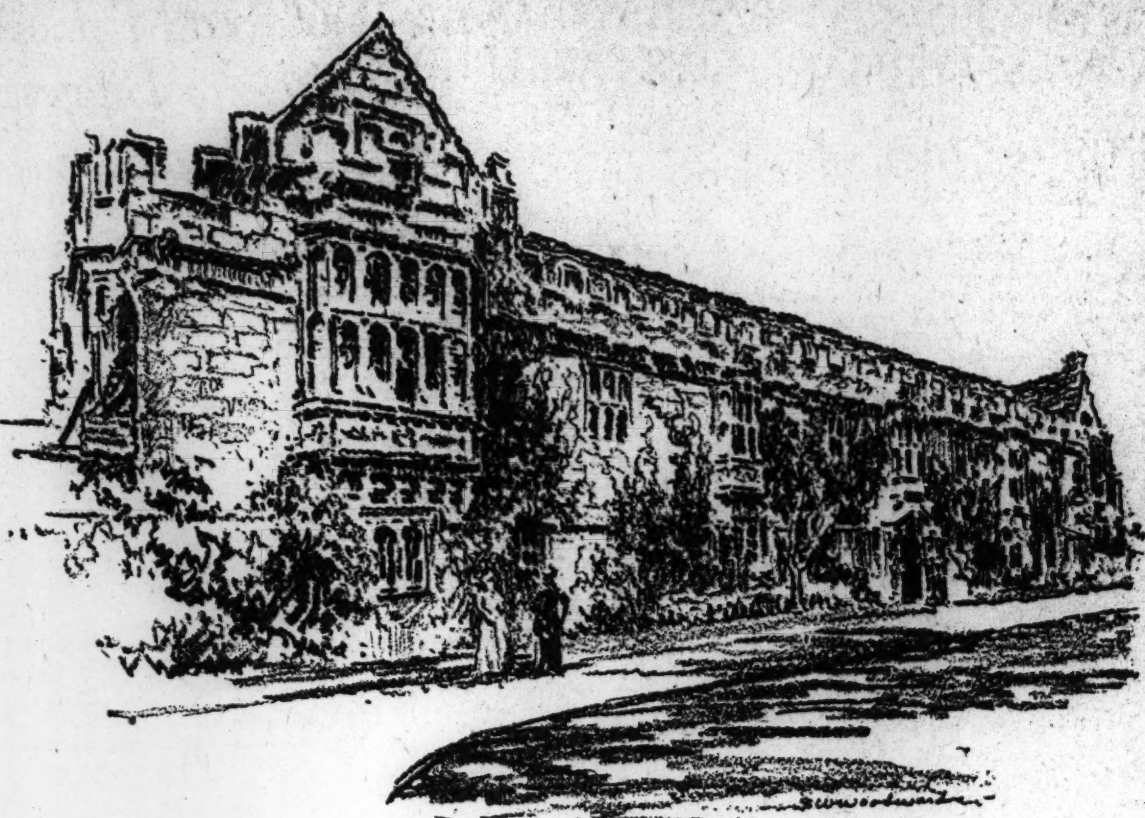
Prince Radziwill, while affirming that the present condition of the Russian Army is excellent, said he nevertheless did not believe in the possibility of Russia going to war with anybody, for the means of communication in the whole country are bad.

ARKANSAS PLANS ENFORCEMENT LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Bills looking to better enforcement of the prohibition laws of the State and Union were outstanding features in the first week of the Forty-fourth Arkansas General Assembly.

The bills introduced looking to the better enforcement of the prohibition laws would make it a crime for a person to drive on a public highway in an intoxicated condition, punishable by a penitentiary sentence, and also for the offering of rewards for the capture of stills in the State.

Nucoa wouldn't want to make friends if it hadn't the qualities to keep them. Once you try, you'll always buy

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The Wholesome Spread for Bread



The Garden Front of the Library, St. John's College

The Library

College Libraries in Oxford

COLLEGE libraries in Oxford, from the outside, would be a more truth-telling title, as summer visitors to Oxford will testify. However much one may wish to see the inside of a college library in vacation time, he will probably have to content himself with wandering around its ivy-clad walls gaining a hint here and a word there about the treasures it contains.

The windows of our lodging, a perfect little inn 400 years old, overlooked the quadrangle of Oriel College, from beneath whose roof have gone forth men as widely different as Sir Walter Raleigh and Bishop Butler. In the Oriel library are two prized possessions: one is the first flag of the British South Africa company, which was hoisted on Hospital Hill, Fort Tull, Nov. 12, 1891, to welcome Cecil Rhodes on his first visit to the country which was to be saved for the Empire by his sole effort; the other is the chair in which Gilbert White sat while writing the "Natural History of Selborne."

The southerly end of Oriel College faces Merton Street. He who wants to see Merton College ought to go first to Merton College and look back across the well-rolled turf to the ivy-covered buildings of this "common ancestor of all colleges."

The Oldest in England In this college is said to be the oldest library in England. Though no mention is made of it in the first code of statutes, drafted in 1274, there is a regulation that the teacher of grammar be furnished with a proper supply of books and that the scholars have a reader at meal times. In 1254 it was found that this custom was being neglected; Archbishop Peckham therefore ordered that the works of Papias, Huguilio and Brito be chained to a table so that all who frequented the library might consult them.

Part of a catalogue compiled in 1325 furnishes evidence that the library consisted mostly of works on theology, philosophy and mathematics. These books were stored in chests until 1377, when the present building, said to be the finest example of a medieval library in England, was erected.

In 1672 an endowment for the office of librarian was provided, one of the conditions being that this official should concern himself with the recording of college history and should collect information about distinguished alumni.

West of Merton lie the buildings of Corpus Christi. The library of this college is in the renaissance style. Erasmus was so much impressed with its beauty that he said it would attract more students to Oxford than in times gone by had been drawn to Rome. Among its treasured possessions are a copy of Wycliffe's Bible, one of the best manuscript texts of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and an Irish missal in its leather satchel. Across the meadows to the west rise the buildings of Christ Church college. In the fine eighteenth century library of this college are the books bequeathed to Christ Church by Robert Burton, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy." In the upper library

among the interesting manuscripts are a service book written for Cardinal Wolsey and a letter of Charles I. demanding the expulsion of John Locke.

Law Books of All Souls'

Passing out of Christ Church gate we walk up Aldgate Street to "The High." To the left is All Souls' College, which was hoisted on Hospital Hill, Fort Tull, Nov. 12, 1891, to welcome Cecil Rhodes on his first visit to the country which was to be saved for the Empire by his sole effort; the other is the chair in which Gilbert White sat while writing the "Natural History of Selborne."

The library of St. John's College, entered from St. Giles street, was opened in the presence of King Charles I and his Queen. Archbishop Laud, who built the library, writes of the opening: "And dinner being ready, they passed from the old into the new library built by myself, when the King, the Queen, and the Prince Elector dined at one table which stood cross at the upper end. And Prince Rupert with all the Lords and Ladies present, which were very many, dined at a long table in the same room. And I thank God I had that happiness, that all things were in very good order, and that no man went out at the Gates, Couriers or other, but content which was a happiness quite beyond expectation."

A Poet's Source Book

One of the treasured possessions of Balliol College library is a little old yellow book which would have been tossed on the rubbish pile long ago were it not for the fact that quite by chance it fell into the hands of a poet. This book is a "dossier" of pleadings of the various parties in a murder case. Small quarto size, part print, part manuscript, "A book in shape but, really, pure crude fact," and from this unpromising material Browning brought forth "The Ring and the Book."

Strickland Gibson in his delightful little book entitled "Some Oxford Libraries" writes: "Stored in these Oxford libraries is the literature of the world, cut in hieroglyphics on stone, inscribed on sunbaked tablets, written on perishable papyrus or enduring parchment, and latterly committed to print on paper. The source and progress of the stream of learning, fed by many tributaries, may be traced in these Bodleians. Four thousand years before our era the source welled up, gathering itself into a pellucid stream in Hellas, and spreading through the civilized world under the domination of Rome. Stemmed by world-catastrophes, checked by Goth and Hun, the divided stream strained along, released now by the missionary zeal of Irish monks, now by some scholar-prince like Charlemagne. Deepened by every revival of learning, again and again through the ages it has broadened into fair-flowing expanses, until at the Reformation it burst forth, a united living flood, broad and deep, and strong. Through these Bodleians the stream of learning ever flows towards its destined end as to some long-sought sea."

NEW GOLD FIELDS

LONDON, Jan. 23—Valuable gold discoveries are said to have been made in New Guinea.

DIAMONDS
Sold, traded in, examined, appraised, remounted and cared for.

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Jones Dairy Farm Hams and Bacon promptly and satisfactorily delivered if your dealer hasn't them. Shipments assorted to suit your convenience.

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(Owned and operated by the Jones family)
St. Atkinson, Wis.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME
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SLOVAKS SATISFIED WITH PRESENT RULE

Majority Do Not Desire Autonomy Within Tzechoslovak Republic, Says Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The majority of the Slovak people do not desire autonomy within the Tzechoslovak Republic, it is asserted in a statement made by an official of the Tzechoslovakian Government. In the so-called "Pittsburgh agreement," drawn up during the war and signed by Professor Masaryk, now president of Tzechoslovakia, and other prominent Tzechs and Slovaks, it is explained that the promise of autonomy for the Slovaks was not made but that final decision upon this point was reserved for the lawfully elected representatives of the people. The Slovaks declared against the idea in 1920.

It is asserted that the district administration law put into effect on Jan. 1, goes far enough to satisfy all legitimate Slovak desires for self-government without infringing the unity of the nation, or setting up a "state within a state." The statement says in part:

The demand for "autonomy" so far from being the unanimous desire of all "Slovaks" is put forward only by one Slovak political party, the Clerical Party. Its popularity can be gauged best by the results of the last parliamentary election, when it polled only 23.1 per cent of all Slovak votes, and 3.8 per cent of the total vote of the republic, where suffrage is compulsory. Depletion in the membership of this party is forcing its leaders to abandon their opposition to the Tzechs and to seek reconciliation with the Tzech Party with which it severed its connection some time ago on the issue of Slovak autonomy.

All other Slovak parties, including the strongest among the Social Democrats, who represent more than half of all Slovak voters, have fought the elections on the platform of complete state union with the Tzechs.

PAROLE BOARD REPORTS

TORONTO, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Alfred Lavell, the chief officer of the Ontario Board of Parole, in presenting his annual report for discussion, recently said that during the year 1200 cases were investigated and 440 paroles authorized. This was twice as many as any previous year. Less than 5 per cent of those paroled failed to give a good account of themselves while on parole.

Members of the Ontario Board of Parole give their services without remuneration and personally and regularly visit the reformatories and industrial farms in the course of their labors. Hamilton Cassell, K. C., Toronto, is chairman of the board.

Canadian Indians Claim a Nine Was Added to a 99 Years' Lease

Caldwell or Chippewa Tribe, Wanderers for a Century, Demand Permanent Home and Restitution of Lands

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 20—The denial of Chief Deskaheh of the Six Nations, Indians of the assertion that his tribesmen were considering migration to New York State has set at rest some of the fears of the Canadian Government, but their troubles with the "red men" are by no means confined to the Six Nations. Arbitration of the Six Nations demands has now been arranged and the status of the tribe is likely to be definitely fixed soon and tranquility restored to the reserve.

In another direction, however, trouble has cropped up this time in regard to the Western Ontario Chippewas, now better known as the Caldwell Indians, who are demanding from the Canadian Government a permanent place of residence and their return to their lost lands. It is about 125 years since the Caldwell tribesmen owned the whole of Pelee Island in Lake Erie and the group of islands at the mouth of the Detroit River. Hen and Chicken Island, Little Sister Island, Boblo and others.

They now advance the claim that these and other pieces of land were merely leased from them for 99 years, and that while the lease has expired they are denied possession. The whole affair has given rise to considerable controversy, and a parley Ontario counties.

Texas Pupils Hear "Master's Voice"

Assembly Room Not Required in Modern Lyford School

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Nearing completion at Lyford, Tex., on the fringe of the last stand of the Wild West cow country, and representing a wide departure from the structures of earlier days, is a new high school building which its designers say will not be excelled in modernity by any present public school.

It will be equipped with a radio phone and a loud speaker will be installed in each of the class rooms. This will make it possible for the school principal to deliver lectures to all rooms from the principal's office without the need of calling the students into the assembly auditorium. Concerts, lectures and radio programs from distant points can also be heard by the students, when it is desired.

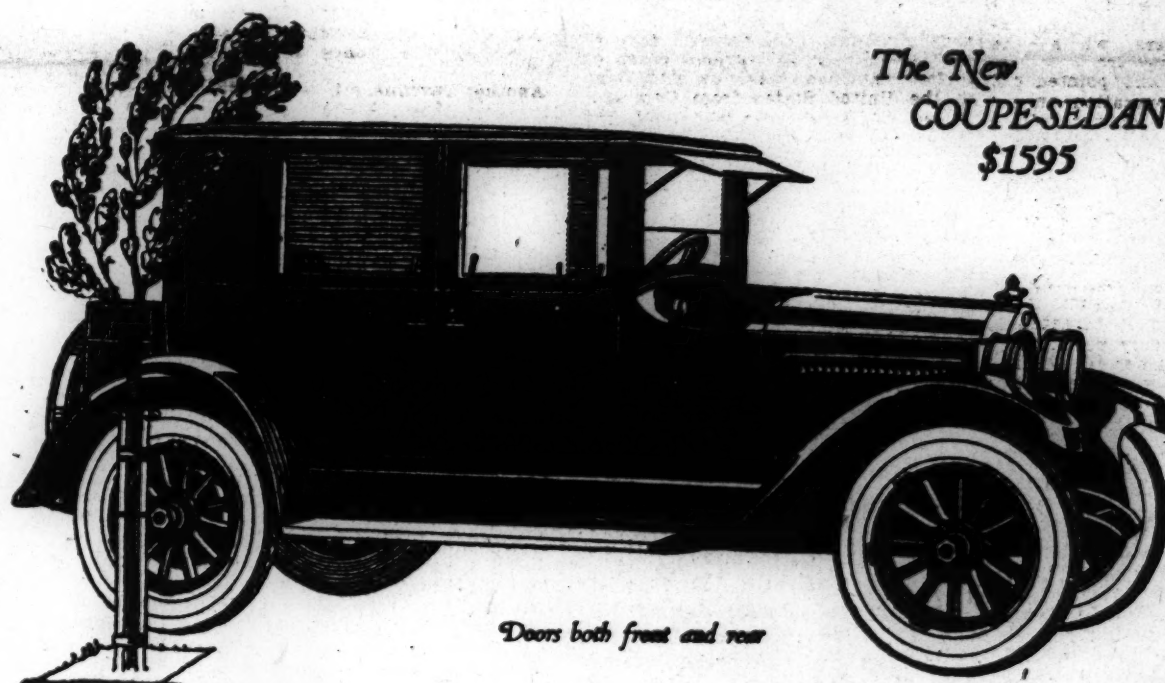
CO-OPERATIVE SELLING OF CANADIAN CHEESE

TORONTO, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A co-operative company which was incorporated by a special act of the last session of the Ontario Legislature, is to sign up 60 per cent of the cheese output of Ontario under a three-year contract. A million pounds of cheese representing the annual output of four Ontario cheese factories was signed up by the organization during three days recently.

Another factory which has pledged itself to sell through this medium has an output of approximately 235 tons per year. In eastern Ontario alone 18 factories have decided on selling through the co-operative company.

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The Coupe-Sedan, a New Willys-Knight model that completes an entirely new line of seven cars, ingeniously combining the cozy intimacy of the Coupe and the convenience of the Sedan in one original body creation! It seats five in fullest comfort. Doors front and rear give easy entrance and exit, un-

hampered by folding seats. Deeply cushioned, richly upholstered, and powered with a motor that improves with use—this model represents a great advance in fine-car design. In every model of the entire New Willys-Knight line all the elements of the New Coupe-Sedan's outstanding quality are duplicated.

Watch for Willys-Overland advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post

WILLYS-KNIGHT

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.

Salesroom, 533 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

Service Station and General Offices, 109 Brookline Avenue

Telephone Back Bay 8730

TOURING 5-pass. . . \$1235
TOURING 7-pass. . . \$1435
ROADSTER 3-pass. . . \$1235
SEDAN 5-pass. . . \$1795

COUPE-SEDAN 5-pass. . . \$1595
SEDAN 7-pass. . . \$1995
COUPE 3-pass. . . \$1495
All prices f. o. b. Toledo

2 1/2% INTEREST
on Checking Accounts.

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"Like Finding Your Appetite"
TO START the day with breakfast at Drebert's is to start the day right. Delicious food, moderately priced.
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DREBERT'S
Special Sandwich
MAIN LOBBY ANDRUS OLD.
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1411 Fourth St., S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

MERGER OF UNIONS IN BRITAIN PLANNED

Meeting of All Engineering and Textile Workers' Organizations Is Called

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—A new development in the British trade union movement is indicated by the decision of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to call together in February the numerous unions in the engineering and textile industries to consider the possibility of amalgamation in each group.

The representatives of the engineering unions will meet at Manchester, and the textile conference will be held at Bradford a week later, so that the officials of the council may be present at both to explain why the council believes that a policy of amalgamation is necessary.

This is the first time that the central body of the movement has taken the initiative in so important a matter relating to the internal affairs of particular unions, and to understand its significance, as marking an epoch in the evolution of the trade union movement, it is necessary to explain the difficulties experienced by the general council since it was established two years ago. The old parliamentary committee which the council superseded, was a body without any definite or clearly recognized functions. The belief gradually grew up that many of the weaknesses of the unions in their struggles for better conditions would be eliminated if a new central authority were set up, with a precise constitution setting forth its powers and duties, so that it might direct the whole strength of the unions, either for the purpose of conciliation or aggressive action, in times of conflict with employers.

The outcome was the establishment of the general council, but owing to the usual necessity for compromise between diverse opinions the constitution was vague, and the council was merely directed in general terms to coordinate the forces of the movement whenever this appeared to be necessary. The first real testing time came during the engineering trade lockout last spring. The council intervened in a conciliatory effort, but they found that in the 50 unions concerned in the dispute there was much internal strife, and a sharp clash of interests—the laborers and the skilled men being strongly opposed, for instance, on the demand of the artisans that machine work should be exclusively the province of the skilled workers.

It was thus seen that the weaknesses of the movement could not be removed merely by a change in administrative machinery, and when the council, at the next trade union congress, sought to increase its powers by restricting to some extent the autonomy of the individual unions its proposals were rejected, because this need for more fundamental changes which would tend to remove the union rivalries and hostilities was clearly realized that followed stress was laid on the necessity for greater consolidation and harmonizing of interests by the fusion of unions entering for workers in the same industry. The possibility of fusion of the engineering unions was discussed in the Journal of the Amalgamated Engineering Union—the principal "craft" organization—but the effects of the quarrel in the lockout dispute were such that no individual union would take the first step toward a rapprochement.

It then occurred to members of the general council that there was a fine opportunity to give a lead to the movement, and to show that the central body was a real directing and inspiring force. Hence the invitation to the unions to meet, the task to be faced by the engineering conference is a difficult one, and it is doubtful if progress can be made, at any rate in the direction of the fusion of the unions of skilled and unskilled or semi-skilled workers, unless the artisans are prepared to admit that the mechanical changes in engineering in recent years demand a complete re-adaptation of labor policy, especially in regard to machine manning.

If this is recognized there is no reason why the engineering workers should not combine as the railwaymen have done in one great union, which would have a national agreement covering the conditions of the various classes of workers in the industry. The problem of the textile operatives is not so difficult, but in this industry also obstacles have been encountered in former efforts to promote amalgamation schemes.

If the general council succeeds in bringing about greater solidarity and harmony of interests through Persia conferences it will substantially strengthen its own position and prestige.

LEAGUE PERSUADES PERSIA TO PUT AN END TO CHILD LABOR

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The work of the League of Nations is carried on so quietly that it is often apt to be overlooked. A case in point is the employment of young children in the carpet making industry in Persia. In making these, children as young as 5 years of age would be kept sitting all day at the carpet looms.

Only a body like the League could have interfered with what Persia might say is entirely its affair, but when a representation was made against this evil by the League of Nations, of which Persia is a member, the Persian Government at once availed itself of this friendly intimation so that the particular wrong is now a thing of the past.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED IN LONDON FOR RESEARCH WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—It has been decided at a meeting of natural scientists held in London to form a Scientific Expeditionary Research Association.

Nothing like this association, it was said, existed at present in this or any other country, which could make itself responsible for raising funds which had hitherto to be raised through public subscriptions.

The association would act in connection with various societies and institutions to facilitate and promote research by means of expeditions to various parts of the world. It was proposed to form a private company to act as financial agent for the association to receive any payments for the financing of any expedition decided on.

A research expedition to the South Pacific ocean had already been decided on to start this summer and last about 10 months, visiting various islands and returning by the Panama Canal. It was proposed to use a sailing ship and to take representatives of the affiliated societies.

JEW TO PROTEST LAW IN SAXONY

School Attendance Required During Religious Festivals

BERLIN, Jan. 5. (Special Correspondence).—The order issued shortly before the Jewish high festivals by the Minister for Public Worship in Saxony, compelling attendance at school on religious festivals, as a result of which large numbers of Jewish students had to submit to punishment for absence from school during the festivals, is shortly to be brought up before the German Reichstag for consideration.

The board of the Berlin Jewish community has adopted unanimously a resolution introduced by the Jewish People's Party to ask the Central Government to oppose the action of the Government of Saxony. It was agreed to multigraph a verbatim report of the proceedings at the meeting of the board and distribute it for information purposes to all the deputies in the Reichstag.

STREET CAR COMPANY LOSES ON BUS LINES

AKRON, O., Jan. 20. (Special Correspondence).—Street car operators who have been watching this city's transit company's extensive use of busses may view with somewhat mixed feelings the report of operations for 1922 just rendered by the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, showing a loss on the 24 motor vehicles in use of nearly \$13,000, only one of the several routes showing a net profit.

The street car company here is one of the largest, if not the largest, user of bus line extensions in the country, and many other operators have been looking forward with interest to the report now made. The total operating expense of these lines was \$74,145.65, while revenues were \$78,101.74.

NEW YORK GAINS TRADE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—New York has replaced England as the center of Japanese foreign trade since the war, according to Yoshio Shishida, member of the Japanese House of Commons and president of the Tokyo Produce Exchange now in this city. Mr. Shishida says that 80 per cent of the raw silk produced in his country is now exported to the United States. The Japanese are here to attend the international silk exposition which opens at Grand Central Palace, Feb. 5.

Names and Sizes of Arab Tribes Roaming in Syria Are Obtained

Some Are Listed as Shepherds, Some as Agricultural Laborers, and Some as "Shepherd Robbers"

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 29. (Special Correspondence).—Daoud Effendi El-Nabaki, the friend of Emir Nouri El-Chalal, is one of the few who are an authority concerning the situation of the nomadic Arab tribes.

The following information as to their numbers and encampments has been supplied by him.

The Arabs of the Hauran are the Al-Naim and the Abou Kaled. The number of their tents is 800. The Arabs called Al-Shehri and those of Al-Kharabaleh and of Al-Issa, whose tents number between 600 and 700, emigrated many years ago to Amman.

The Arabs who till the Hauran and the Haoulani are the Al-Fadl, whose Emir is Mohammed Al-Faour, Al-Kaissaroun, Turkman, Al-Jéououn, Al-Saoulat, Al-Manaf. They possess 200 habitations, some of hair-cloth and others of stone.

The Arabs of the Al-Salout, having 300 to 400 dwellings.

The Arabs of Safa are the Al-Hossan, possessing 400 or 500 habitations. These are shepherd robbers completely in submission to the Druses.

Agricultural Laborers
The Arabs of Safa are the Al-Charafat, Al-Massad, Al-Edamnat, Al-Ghale and others, with 600 dwellings.

The Arabs of Damascus are the Al-Akaidat, overspreading the region between Deran and Al-Hailjanat, their tents exceeding 1000 in number. They are agricultural laborers and shepherds. The Al-Jamalan and Al-Said Arabs are like the former cultivators and shepherds, with some 500 tents. The Damascus confide to them their flocks and herds.

The Arabs of Jebel Kalamoun are the Al-Hamour, Al-Badoue, Al-Hessakait, Al-Nejad, who occupy from 300 to 400 tents. The Arabs of Homs are the Al-Hassanat, Al-Sakarait, Al-Massabikh, Abad, belonging to the Anazat tribe, with 500 to 600 tents; also the Al-Fawharat and Al-Naim.

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ST. THOMAS EDUCATION BOARD CHOOSES WOMAN AS CHAIRMAN

First Time in Ontario This Step Has Been Taken—Mrs. Joseph McCulley Has Public Record

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Jan. 20. (Special Correspondence).—Pioneering in a comparatively new field of endeavor for women, Mrs. Joseph McCulley has just been chosen head of the City's Board of Education for 1923. She is the first woman in the Province of Ontario to hold this position.



Mrs. Joseph McCulley
First Woman in the History of Ontario to Be Elected as Head of a City's Educational Machinery. This Honor Has Befallen Her in St. Thomas

Ontario to preside over the educational machinery of a city. In several years' membership of the St. Thomas Board of Education she proved herself a good executive, a successful committee head, and a leaving influence over the whole board. Added to all this she had ideas, and some of them were put into effect. More of them are incorporated in her program for this year.

Mrs. McCulley is a woman of great force of character, and is a native of Wakefield, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England. With her husband, Mrs. McCulley has been a resident of this city since 1907, and both of them have displayed civic patriotism and a capacity for public service during that whole period.

Justifying her chairmanship of the ideas at the request of The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

"Women understand the care of children better than men do, in the first place," she said. Then she proceeded to explain, also, that women teachers would come to a woman trustee with grievances which they would not mention to a man. "The laws," she added, "up to the present have all been man-made, and it is about time the women had something to say, particularly in the matter of education."

Mrs. McCulley declared that while sports and athletics were important in the training of children, they should not be given primary place in the curriculum. She strongly advocates vocational training for those not adapted to academic work, and dwells on the need of fitting young people to enter the trades and industries.

Special facilities, she believes, should be provided for the segregation and training of backward pupils, so that brighter students may advance more rapidly and the less brilliant be coached into ultimate good citizenship without the usual stigma of "dunce" being attached en route.

Mrs. McCulley favors definite extension of singing work in public schools. It has increased in extent in Ontario without having had much special attention, but she believes special supervisors should be engaged for this work in city schools, and means to advocate such a departure in St. Thomas during 1923.

"HUMAN EDUCATION" IS RECOMMENDED

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 20. (Special Correspondence).—With the purpose of bringing up a better and more thoughtful Canadian citizenship, the Hamilton Humane Society is requesting the Board of Education to include in the public schools' curriculum the study of "human education."

It is pointed out that children who are trained to be kind and just to animals become the same in their treatment of human beings. Should the Hamilton school board adopt the idea, efforts will be made to have the Ontario Department of Education make the study of humane ideals obligatory in the schools of the Province.

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Warm woolen knickerbockers, reduced for clearance, \$1.50 for little tot's tights in soft grays and browns. Warm knitted sweater suits reduced to \$3.50.
Al Baby Shop Third Floor—East.

PROFITS DOMINATE PRESS, SAYS EDITOR

Mr. Villard Describes Ideal Daily as One Seeking for Truth and Standing Against Error

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24. (Special).—The newspaper business today has become a commercialized enterprise rather than a profession; the press fails to present both sides of a question; press propaganda is the worst heritage of the world war. These were among the criticisms made by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor and owner of the Nation, speaking on "Recent Tendencies in American Journalism" before the City Club of Rochester. "The hope of a great newspaper," said Mr. Villard, "lies in absolute public fidelity and a soul unsoiled by the lure of gain."

In answer to a question from the floor Mr. Villard said that France, in seizing the Ruhr, has brought about a situation comparable only to lifting the lid of a Pandora's box. Mr. Villard then said, in part:

The first great, salient, outstanding fact about the newspaper business is that it has become within my life-time really a business, rather than a profession. Newspapers are rarely, if ever, founded now in order to mold public opinion, or because some soul burns with a message to deliver to as much of the world as it can induce to stop, look and listen. The modern newspaper has become a tremendously capitalistic enterprise involving millions of dollars.

One Side Only Presented

The press has retrogressed tremendously in the matter of presenting both sides of a case. In many towns, only one political viewpoint is represented, thus making hush of the old American theory that, not only should the Democratic and Republican viewpoint be presented, but that any dissenting opinions in the community should also have their mouthpiece. Unfortunately, the press, instead of becoming more tolerant and more willing to open its columns to all sorts of opinions, has become less tolerant.

Almost the worst heritage of the war is the heritage of press propaganda. Even the press itself is becoming frightened not only at the ease with which the sources of public opinion are corrupted, but the ease with which the newspapers themselves are being fooled by paid propaganda.

Mr. Villard declared that American newspaper readers are getting nothing but censored reports from Constantinople, from Athens, from Italy.

Lure of Gain Blamed
"What is the answer?" resumed the speaker. "It is in the co-operative and non-profit making newspaper that the greatest hope lies. Is there not a growing feeling that the private profit motive which is responsible for most of the sins of the press today?"

I believe that it is still possible to publish a newspaper which would seek the truth ardently and earnestly, which would stand foursquare against error wherever met, determined to sound the depths of economic law, to hold a brief for the best of men, but without a journalistic standard to which men of all faiths and all walks of life might appeal with tolerance, appreciation and sympathy. This is no unattainable idealistic vision; it has been largely accomplished by the Manchester Guardian in England, but the vision must be there. There must be in such a daily a noble purpose; there must be absolute fidelity; there must be opinions, plain, simple people, when they are not led by misinformation from their press and politicians.

Commenting on the Ruhr seizure, Mr. Villard said:

If what is going on in the Ruhr today cannot be checked very soon, then civilization itself in Europe is in the greatest danger. I do not believe this march into the Ruhr represents the wishes of the plain people of France one iota. They are, like ourselves, plain, simple people, when they are not led by misinformation from their press and politicians.

The situation is like a Pandora's box that has been opened by the French. Anything may come out of it. We may have Red revolution. We may have international war. We may have Russia striking hands with Germany. Just at this moment when we are trying to establish international relations of every kind it would be a tremendous misfortune if this French measure should succeed—if the nations of the world should be made to believe that stark, naked, brutal force can accomplish things like that.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Consols for money here today were 56½; Grand Trunk 5½; DeBeers 12½; Rand Mines 2½. Money 1½ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 2 per cent; three months' bills 2½; 6-16 per cent.

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Let the Kiddies Enjoy the Out-of-Doors
Warm woolen knickerbockers, reduced for clearance, \$1.50 for little tot's tights in soft grays and browns. Warm knitted sweater suits reduced to \$3.50.
Al Baby Shop Third Floor—East.

'You and I' Each Have Share in Biggest Business in World

Assistant Postmaster-General Reveals Amazing Figures of Postal Division During South Carolina Talk

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 24. (Special).—The magnitude of "your business and my business" characterized as the largest business in the world, and located in the greatest of countries, was the theme of W. Irving, Assistant Postmaster-General, in his address to postmasters and postal employees in South Carolina assembled here.

It was pointed out by Mr. Glover that the postal business of New York City alone is at present twice as large annually as that done by the entire Dominion of Canada. Strees was laid upon those branches of the United States postal service which compete with and surpass private enterprises in themselves. The largest express company, the speaker asserted, last year carried slightly more than 400,000,000 parcels, while the postal service operated by the post office department as the parcel post, transported more than 2,000,000,000 parcels during the same period.

In explaining the department operations Mr. Glover said:

The largest savings bank in the world is the postal savings division of the post office department. It has 420,000 depositors and approximately \$124,000,000 on deposit.

In the rural mail service are operated 44,186 rural routes that are supplying approximately 6,000,000 families, or 29,000,000 individuals, while 44,073 carriers

BENGAL FINANCES NEED CURTAILING

Report of Committee Shows Drastic Retrenchment Needed—Many Offices to Be Abolished

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.—The report of the committee appointed to examine the possibilities of retrenchment in Bengal finances has just been issued. Of all the savings which are possible the total retrenchment reaches a total of nearly two crores of rupees. The committee recommends that the Government consist of two executive councilors and two ministers, instead of four and three respectively as now. The most severe reductions are in the education and police departments. In the latter the report advises that the assistant inspector-general and four deputy inspectors-general shall be abolished, with a great reduction in police stations and with no bands, either military or police.

In other branches of the Administration, five divisional commissioners, several secretaries, under and deputy secretaries, are recommended for retrenchment. All the Government high schools and art colleges, except Presidency College, are to be de-provincialized. Heavy reduction is proposed in the inspecting agency of the education department, while the Dacca University grant is to be reduced by one lakh, and there is to be no bodyguard for the Governor.

Lord Lytton, speaking at Surat, declared that the lack of revenue was causing him the greatest anxiety. The total recommendations, if effected, would equal one-fifth the expenditure.

NEW ITALIAN BANK

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is understood that a new Italian bank is being organized with headquarters in London, to which the chief subscribers is Signor Mario Avazze, Italian financier possessing large interests in Brazil.

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ADEQUATE MARKET FOR LARGE SUPPLY IS FARM PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

export business that cannot be financed through the banking facilities now available. European countries will buy only what they will buy, and they will buy from hand to mouth and pay as they go. . . . It will be a great thing for the trade of the world when the English pound sterling is back on a normal basis. The stability of exchange which will result from the restoration of the English pound will reflect in the trade of the world because the English pound, the English merchant and the English banker are at present, as they always have been in the past, the greatest factor in world trade.

The Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry found that the exports of farm products constituted a difficult problem. It came face to face with the fact that the post-war exports of grains were greatly in excess of the pre-war average and although beef, pork and other meat exports began to decline from the war level shortly after the armistice, they were relatively above the pre-war average even then. In a summary of its investigation into this field, the commission said:

"In assessing the importance of exports as a factor in determining the price of the domestic product, it must be remembered that agricultural products for the most part are produced in surplus quantities and that a relatively inconsiderable increase or decrease in exports has more than a correspondingly great influence upon the prices. The great economist, Gregory King, has estimated that a deficiency of one-tenth will increase the price three-tenths and a deficiency of one-tenth will increase the price eight-tenths. The same law applies to surpluses."

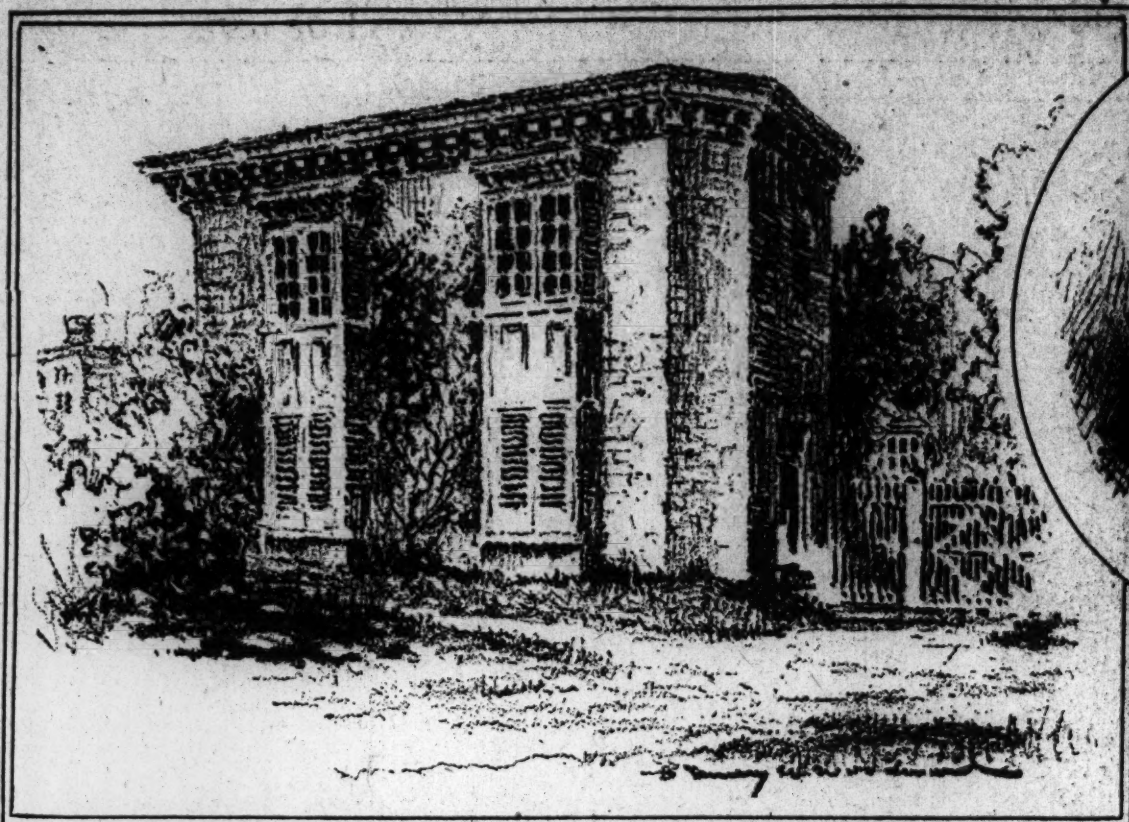
No wonder economists and others are perplexed by this export problem. Since the war the United States has been exporting more of its agricultural products than it ever did before. In time of peace, yet, prices to American farmers have been so low that their purchasing power has only been 66 cents in the dollar reckoned with other commodities. Europe has got back to a basis of consumption equal to 85 per cent of its pre-war standard, yet millions are said to be underfed.

America Gets Russia's Markets
Mr. Meyer and American and European bankers are convinced that American credits cannot force a larger sale of American foodstuffs and fibers for manufacturing cloth in Europe, yet indubitably Europe needs these things. Furthermore, the United States and Canada have absorbed the grain markets of western and central Europe that formerly were supplied by Russia—and the United States has even exported large amounts of corn and wheat to Russia in its relief work—yet with all this, the American farmers are complaining about the prices of wheat and corn, and not without reason.

No wonder that Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, said not long ago that "the breakdown in foreign markets is shrouded in various mysteries and mysticisms. Foreign exchange, foreign credit, foreign poverty, foreign Bolshevism, pacifism, the League of Nations, and the fact that we are not in the League are each cited as the true and only cause." Senator Brookhart is not, however, appalled by the problem. He believes it can be settled by co-operation. "So far as the American farmer is concerned, it is all due to his failure to organize and control his own affairs, both politically and economically," he said. "The farmers have enough funds, if properly mobilized under their own control, to market their products even in foreign markets. The farmers could make their own arrangements for the export of their products to all parts of the world. There might be some losses, but we had better take some risk than suffer this depreciation of \$7,000,000,000."

Grave Problem
Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, one of the most conscientious members of the farm bloc in Congress, confessed his inability to find a solution. "I have searched the record diligently for suggestions of how to revive this export business and the problem looks to be well-nigh insurmountable."

Dr. David Friday, professor of economics of the University of Michigan, has given the matter close study. He reached the conclusion that the United States Government ought to extend to European countries a credit of \$1,000,000,000 with which to buy American products and sell them to their people cheaply. "I would be willing to do that even though we knew we were never going to get back a dollar," he said, "because I believe it might possibly make new demands for the farmer's products and a new demand for some of our manufactured



Building in Washington Where William Saunders Organized the National Grange in 1867. (Insert) Thomas C. Atkeson, the Able Executive in Charge of the Washington Bureau

NATIONAL GRANGE STANDS FIRM FOR PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Farmer Group Keeps Close Watch on Washington Legislation—Organization Reports Rapid Growth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—For years before the farm bloc was born, the National Grange was bringing a new element into farm life, socially and economically, and exerting an influence politically in rural districts throughout the country. Today it is still a force in rural life and maintains at Washington a bureau and a representative co-operating with Washington representatives of other farm organizations.

Thomas C. Atkeson, the Washington representative of the National Grange, has been at various times a professor in colleges and universities but he has at all times kept close to the soil, has tilled it, has expounded its theories and claimed full privileges for products and producers. At the last session of the National Grange Mr. Atkeson was commended highly.

Legislative Activities
Mr. Atkeson has applied the legal side of his mental equipment to working out the argument in behalf of the farmers against the Merchant Marine Act and has a brief that he believes is unanswerable. To Mr. Atkeson, it is not a matter of putting the American flag in jeopardy, which he would like to see as much as other citizens, but of making agriculture and other activities of the first importance to the United States worth waving the flag over.

The National Grange, like other farm organizations, is deeply interested in rural-credits and in the larger phases of farm business generally. It has not, however, given its approval in full to the measures, such as the Capper bill, that have been pushed so vigorously.

Other legislation in which Mr. Atkeson as the representative of the National Grange is interested is the Voigt Bill, which seeks to prohibit the shipment of "filled milk" in state or foreign commerce, on the ground that it endangers the American dairying industry, and the passage of the "truth in trade" legislation for the benefit of the producers of wool and the buyers of woolen clothing as well.

If any urbanite asks, "But what is the grange?" Mr. Atkeson will show the exact spot in Washington where the grange was organized, Dec. 4, 1867, in the mail in the office of William

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CHAPEL EXERCISES AT BROWN ARE HELD TO BE INDISPENSABLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24 (Special)—William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, referring to recent criticism of the continuance of college chapel exercises, said yesterday that he considers "chapel" at Brown indispensable.

"The religious value of the service is just what the individual student may make of it," said President Faunce. "The academic value is obvious to all. If Brown students were never required to assemble as a body at any time or place, we should lose vastly in mutual acquaintance, in esprit de corps, in unity of feeling and action. The brief class meetings held after the service, the taking of group photographs, the induction of freshmen into the traditions and ideals of Brown—all would become exceedingly difficult. In a city-college the centrifugal forces are many, and every force that makes for solidarity and unity is to be carefully cherished. Our most thoughtful students have always agreed in this matter with the alumni and the administration."

CHICAGO APPARATUS MOTORIZED
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—This city's fire fighting apparatus is entirely motorized, the last two horses now being offered for sale. Approximately \$2,500,000 is now invested in auto-power mechanism, according to officials of the fire marshal's office. It has taken a number of years to change from horse-drawn vehicles.

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CHICAGO VOTERS LEAGUE LEADS DRIVE FOR "CLEANER POLITICS"

Co-operation of Old and New Organizations Assures City of Better City Council Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Warmly endorsing the effort of Chicago citizens to organize independently of party to bring out and support the best possible candidates for the City Council this spring, the Municipal Voters League points to the Better City Council Committee, as an adjunct of its own.

For 27 years the Municipal Voters League has been scanning the records of aldermen and at election time making its recommendations to the voters. First of its kind in the country, it has seen various other civic bodies arise elsewhere to do similar service. It has its staff man at every council session and at important committee meetings. Thus through its eyes the citizen may obtain some idea of how aldermen acted during their terms.

It was an emergency in local council government that brought out this device toward the close of the last century, and, according to its terms, the greatest emergency since that time now faces Chicago.

Machine-Dominated Council
"From a strong body eight or ten years ago, Chicago's council has deteriorated to the weakest the city has had in a quarter of a century," says Harold F. White, president of the Municipal Voters League. "The number of able men in it is far less than it was eight years ago, and it is much more under the domination of the City Hall political machine."

The league has been outspoken in its condemnation of the influence on the City Council of the Administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson, and Mayor Thompson has in turn hit back at the league. Continuing, he said:

When Mayor Thompson went into office eight years ago there were a number of outstanding men in the council. He beat some of them for re-election, going actively into their wards and defeating them at the primary, and discouraged others. He now dominates the council. Though several times it has registered its opposition to his policy, it cannot muster enough votes to override his veto.

There is very emphatic need of a clean-up. The only way Chicago can show a gain in council government is to give the new Mayor a majority in the council of honest, independent men.

Women Doing Good Work
Women's interest in Chicago's government has been recognized by placing three on the league's executive committee of 13. Mrs. James W. Morrison is one of Chicago's women leaders, as well as one of its best women speakers. Miss Elizabeth Christman, another of the three, is secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League. Herbert J. Friedman is the Voters League secretary. This aldermanic observation bureau is supported by voluntary contributions of citizens.

The Municipal Voters League is now publishing its reports on aldermen, while the Better City Council Committee continues organizing in the wards.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Ney, Gerhardt, Milhaud, Enesco—
a Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

ME. ELLY NEY, the pianist, giving a recital in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 16, presented the Brahms sonata in C major, op. 1, and the Beethoven sonata in C minor, op. 11, together with other works. She met the first test I am inclined to apply to a musical performer, in that she held my attention to everything she did. She also met my second test, where a program of the old repertoire is concerned, in that she brought individuality of style and freshness of interpretation to her task. So I can only speak approvingly, should people ask me if they should go to hear her or if they should invite her to appear before their clubs. Not that I would place her among the first artists of the day, but certainly I would rank her among the best in the second line. To be counted with the first, she should have beautiful tone and less execution. But unless I am unhappy in my words, she has a somewhat drab tone and a rather prim execution.

As for the two works I heard her in, I am sure I shall for a long time remember them as she gave them. She set them before me, indeed, with a feeling of thankfulness. She showed me the workings of Brahms's thoughts in his early period as a composer, when to write for the piano was to be as near like Beethoven as possible in your structure and as near like Liszt as you dared to be in your decorative method. She showed me also the course of Beethoven's thinking in his last period, convincing me that he, far from being receding at that time, was as straightforward as ever. If he was different in his mood from what he was in his earlier periods, he was only responding to the call of the romantic movement developing about him and keeping up with the times. Concerning the aria of the sonata op. 11, I do not know whether playing it I have liked better than Mme. Ney's.

Elena Gerhardt

Mme. Elena Gerhardt, soprano, giving a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 16, sang works in German and English, including Beethoven's "Adelaide," and "Die Ehre Gottes," a group of songs by Brahms, and pieces by Schubert, Normand, and Erich J. Wolff. At the beginning of the recital the artist's manager appeared on the platform and made some explanation about the condition of her voice, so he told me, and so also somebody else, seeming to be informed there was nothing to be feared. When I arrived at the hall, Mme. Gerhardt was in the midst of "Adelaide," and I thought she was going along pretty well. A soprano who can shout her way through that piece has no occasion, I should say, for the services of an apologist. Singers like Gerhardt are not the kind of musical-rhetoric of "Adelaide," and I let them; though I can think of things I would rather hear most of them do.

A few weeks ago I heard Mme. Gerhardt at the Town Hall in a program of Schubert songs. She claims especial authentication, I believe, as a Schubert interpreter, perhaps because of distinguished approval she received from European audiences in Schubert programs years ago. But for my part I prefer her in the songs of Brahms, at least in anything of his save "The Blacksmith," another shouting opportunity by which I think she should not be too often tempted. Give Gerhardt's voice in her meditative, humorously descriptive, songs. Best of all, let me hear her in a pianist air of wide range, such as Brahms wrote in "Feldensamkeit," that runs high enough and at the same time low enough to give the impression, when performed, of vocal harmony, or of a voice accompanied by itself.

Darius Milhaud

Darius Milhaud appeared as piano soloist with the City Symphony Orchestra, at 7 P. M., on the evening of Jan. 17, presenting his serenade in three parts for orchestra and his ballade. The ballade proved to be an experiment in symphonic jazz. Whether it is more valuable musically than actual jazz I will not attempt to determine. I have heard strains coming through the windows of popular dance halls that I liked less. I have heard music in the lobbies of fashionable hotels at afternoon tea time that I liked better. The ballade amused the Town Hall audience and gave it to understand that the famous Parisian "Six" count a humorist among their number. The serenade—well, it has been five days since I heard it and I have lost all impression I may have got of it. Let me say, however, about the Milhaud concert as a whole—and a second of the "Six," Honegger, was represented on the program—that it made no such stir as did the first concert of the International Composers' Guild, when Rudie's "Angels," for a choir of stopped trumpets, from the orchestral work, "Men and Angels," was brought out. The town is still making jokes about that piece; and they are asking how, if an "Angels" sounded so terribly, "Men" must sound. As matters stand now, America seems to be ahead of France as a modern musical nation, if awareness of sonority is a fair test of progress.

Erna Rubinstein

Erna Rubinstein, the violinist, appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 19, and I heard her in the Mendelssohn concerto and in the Ernst concerto in F sharp minor. I thought she played both works remarkably well. Possibly I do not take so much interest in youthful prodigies as I ought. For while I marvel at what they have learned how to do, I cannot see why I should drive myself to say more than I really feel in their praise. I am glad there are pedagogues who can impart to a child

the complete technique of violin-playing. But I am glad that there are children who can learn the complete technique of sliding down hill without anybody to show them. Prodigies, in fine, tell me much about their teachers and little about themselves; they give me much second-hand information about the mature world, and very little insight into childhood.

Other Artists

Other artists whom I have heard: Mme. Augusta Cottlow, pianist, Aeolian Hall, evening of Jan. 19. As authentic an interpreter of MacDowell as is to be found. Impressive in his "Norse" sonata and delightful in small things by other composers. Ernest Hutcheson, Aeolian Hall, afternoon of Jan. 20. His argument for Liszt as one of the great piano composers not so convincing to me as that he made at his first recital for Bach and at another one for Chopin.

The Norfolk Trio at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, comprising Catharine, Helen and Kipper Norfolk; a serious and altogether admirable ensemble group, as they played the Smetana trio in G minor, Op. 15. Georges Enesco tonight at the Town Hall, violin recital. He is one of the greatest musicians in America at this moment, without a doubt; and the best of it is, that he is absolutely uninitiated into the tricks that make for popularity in the concert halls of the United States. To me, speaking strictly, of course, as an auditor, he is a veritable guide, philosopher, and friend in art. I have heard him now as conductor and as violinist. And whom I had rather hear in either capacity I cannot say.

"Polly" Revived in London, Gay's
Sequel to "The Beggar's Opera"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9. KINGSWAY THEATRE—Gay's sequel to "The Beggar's Opera," adapted by Clifford Bax. Music arranged and composed by Frederick Austin. Scenery and costumes designed by William Nicholson. The cast:

Macheath (sometime disguised as Morano) P. H. Chatham
Ducats E. Thorneley-Dodge
Vanderbluff Percy Parsons
Laguerre Muriel Moncrieff
Hacker Frank G. Ogg
Culverston Louis Garnett
Capstern Granville Hayes
Cullinane Edward Jones
Robotham Hubert G. Gordon
Cawaweeke Hilton Osbourne
First Footman H. Granville
Second Footman G. Garnett
Jenny Diver Adrienne Brune
Mrs. Ducats Winifred Hare
Polly Lillian Davies

So Polly has arrived, heralded by a noisy fanfare in the press for many weeks. She has enjoyed as much publicity today as when Gay first introduced her to the English public, nearly 200 years ago. Then Walpole advertised Gay's satire by refusing to grant permission for its performance. He had been enough of seeing himself pilloried in "The Beggar's Opera," and some sympathy can be felt for his resentment at further lampooning as Mr. Ducats in "Polly."

He took the opportunity of forbidding its public performance on the ground that the production might well have led to disturbances both on the theatre. But there was no censorship of books and so "Polly" was printed in 1729 and vastly read, Gay benefiting by £1200. However, his hopes of permanent success were dashed by the campaign against it, and from his apartments in Whitehall, belonging to the Crown, he was ejected.

The Plot

In these days it is difficult to see why so much fuss should have been made about it all, for the story suggests little that can have been of sufficient importance to make a cause célèbre. Briefly, Macheath has suffered transportation to the West Indies, becoming chief of a band of pirates, assuming the name Morano and a black visage. Jenny Diver is there and friendly with the one time Macheath. Mrs. Trapes has found it possible to transfer her activities from London to a land of pirates and Indians, and enters Polly, who has sailed across the ocean to find Macheath. Polly becomes a servant in the house of a planter named Ducats, whose jealous wife assists in her escape from the coils of Mrs. Trapes. Polly assumes the attire of a young soldier, captured by the pirates and so meets Macheath without of course, either recognizing the other. The Indians are helping the English settlers whom the pirates are attacking. Ultimately the pirates are defeated and Polly learns from Jenny Diver who the chief is. But he has already been executed and her consolation is the hand of the Indian Prince.

A flimsy story, without cohesion, without development of character, its

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Capstern Helping Polly to Escape From the Pirates, in the London Revival of Gay's Opera

like the smooth and polished production in its early days that "Polly" is in the first week, and this necessarily means a certain loss of character in the sequel.

The Players

For instance, Miss Lillian Davies is a little too obviously schooled in her actions, although her performance proves that it is possible to find, contrary to prevailing belief, artists who can both sing and act. And this might be said of all the players, and it redounds much to the sagacity of Nigel Playfair, in getting them together, for he had not the advantage the company in "The Beggar's Opera" gave him, in that many of these were recruits from the Beecham Opera Company, and came to him more or less ready made. Pitt Chatham, as Morano, uses his fine voice to much effect in all the variety of tone and expression the music demands. But his personality is not such as to support his position as a leader of pirates, nor does he return to his original self as Macheath in the third act with much conviction. Thorneley Dodge is clumsy, striving hard for the versatility his part as Ducats demands. Miss Muriel Terry as Mrs. Trapes, Miss Winifred Hare as Mrs. Ducats, and Percy Parsons as Vanderbluff, render their parts with rare appreciation of the situation, while Miss Adrienne Brune thoroughly understands the part of Jenny Diver, keeping it in sound contrast to Polly and making the most of it. The company plays like a good football team, no member of which demands lime-light at the expense of any other.

For the first time in remembrance London has a play and its sequel running at the same time, and it will be interesting to see which outlives the other. As presented "The Beggar's Opera," from its fundamentals, stands a better chance; although it is obvious that both operas are of that sort which any age can revive in its own fashion and be sure of making attractive and interesting.

ALFRED HERTZ RE-ENGAGED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, has been re-engaged for two years. It was announced today by John D. McKee, president of the San Francisco Musical Association.

Mr. Hertz, who has gained distinction in two continents, was formerly conductor of Wagner operas at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The retention of Mr. Hertz as conductor of the San Francisco Orchestra is considered fortunate. In eight years Mr. Hertz has welded dissident fragments into a unified orchestra.

THEATRICAL

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Week of Jan. 22

Broad St. Theatre

Abie's Irish Rose

REPUBLIC

Laurel

Abie's Irish Rose

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BOOTH Theatre, West 46th St.

Even. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

FULTON

THEATRE, W. 46th St. Even. 8:15

Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15

MARGARET LAWRENCE

in the New York

"SECRETS"

"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."

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CORT

THEATRE, W. 48th St. Even. 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

MERTON OF THE MOVIES

WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE HARRIS

Harry Lauder's story dramatized by

Geo. E. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

DALY'S 63 St. Col. 1446, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30

MIDNIGHT PERFORM. WED. 11:45

"LIZA"

FAVOR.—Soc. Journal

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Geo. E. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

DALY'S 63 St. Col. 1446, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30

MIDNIGHT PERFORM. WED. 11:45

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FAVOR.—Soc. Journal

REPUBLIC

Laurel

Abie's Irish Rose

7th HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, West 46th St.

Even. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

WOOL PRICES ARE ADVANCING DUE TO WORLD SHORTAGE

Strong Demand in All Markets
—Chief Feature of Week
American Wool Opening

The opening of heavyweight lines for the 1923 season by the American Woolen Company has been the outstanding feature of the market for wool and wool manufactures during the week, although with sales commencing or going on in practically all of the foreign markets, both primary and secondary, there has been no lack of activity in wool to interest the most casual operator.

The general conviction is that wool is in decidedly short supply the world over and the demand seems to be far from satisfied. In view of the situation as regards the supply of raw materials, the prices which have been fixed at the initial openings of goods this week by the leading factor may be regarded as decidedly moderate. Advances, generally, of 10 to 15 per cent above the prices named a year ago by general consent are less than might readily have been named with entire justification.

Moderate Advance Justified
The leading factor, however, has chosen to follow the policy, both in men's and women's wear, of naming initial prices so low that they must be sufficiently attractive to sheep husband and heavy buying response just as they did during the two preceding seasons. The policy has been justified by the results, according to all the reports which have thus far been received from the various markets.

A heavy buying movement has already begun both on men's and women's fabrics. Interest has been keenest thus far in overcoating for the stocks of overcoating practically have been cleared from the market in spite of the tremendous quantities which have been sold during the last two years. It is not surprising that on certain lines of plaid-back overcoatings, where comparisons have been possible, the advance over the prices named a year ago have been sometimes as high as 20 per cent and not infrequently 20 per cent. It is the general expectation that some lines will be withdrawn in the near future by the American Woolen Company for repricing upward.

Fine and Low Grades
Wool buying has been proceeding more or less steadily in the local market and sales of fine to medium grade wools have been made with the emphasis in the trading apparently on the finer and the coarser wools. Manufacturers have shown some interest in these wools also but the supply of these has afforded less trading leeway. Thus fine and fine medium territory wools have sold for fairly good staples lots at about \$1.40, clean basis, and in some instances a little more money is reported to have been obtained. Even fair 12 months Texas wools have been sold on the upper side of \$1.40, clean basis.

Really choice fine staple Montana wool or its equivalent would undoubtedly command \$1.45, if not more, on the clean basis. Fine clothing territory has been sold at \$1.25 and fine Australian 64-70s combing wools the better types have brought \$1.17 to \$1.18, while good 70s have been sold at \$1.20 to \$1.23 and some holders want more money.

Medium wools are stronger, with good three-eighths combing held at \$1.10 or better, clean basis, while light quarter-blood is hardly to be had under 95 cents and from that up to \$1 is asked. Low quarter-blood has been sold freely at 75¢ to 77¢, clean basis, and common and braid at 70 cents.

Demand for Scoured Wool
There has been a fairly good demand for scoured and pulled wools and they too have moved up in sympathy with the rest of the stocks, good B super hardly being obtainable in any quantity under \$1.05, while A supers are held at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Low South American wools, especially low quarter-bloods, have been sold rather freely in bond at 22½ to 24 cents and even 25 cents is reported secured within the last 48 hours. Wastes and noils are higher in sympathy with the rest of the market.

The opening of the first series for 1923 of the London colonial wool auctions has been of considerable importance, although the advance of 5 to 10 per cent on merinos and 10 per cent generally on crossbreds over the closing rates of the preceding sales in December, was fairly well discounted through the prices established last Friday and Saturday in the Liverpool colonial sales, when 40,000 bales were offered, a sufficient quantity to test the market.

English Buyers Prominent
English buyers were the chief operators but America was taking 50s to 56s very freely, both in fleeces and clipped wools and even in Melbourne scoureds. The foreign primary markets are all exceedingly strong. Advances of 5 per cent over values of a week ago are reported from the Cape with an excited market. Cables from South America show a rising market with stocks well cleared from the Mercado Central and arrivals comparatively meagre.

Values in Brisbane at the opening yesterday were fully on a parity with Sydney, good 70s combing costing fully \$1.30, clean basis, landed here in bond (30% penne, first cost). In the Christchurch sale in New Zealand, values were firmly maintained. Everywhere the story is the same, rising prices for wool, although the opening rates at the East India sales in Liverpool showed no particular change. These wools, however, are more or less of a specialty.

America Buys Steadily
Japan is operating strongly in the Australian markets, more especially in Sydney, in the finest wools, and outbidding everyone. America is buying steadily, realizing that the stocks of wool in this country are limited, as was shown by the tabulations of Boston wool stocks, reported in these columns last Thursday. As of Jan. 1 there were only 22,000,000 pounds of domestic wool left in Boston, while in the country at large, the surplus stocks of wool have been tremen-

dously reduced as compared with a year ago, when the prohibitive emergency tariff rates were in force. Stocks of wool in Boston, in bond and free, were larger than a year ago, totaling 88,000,000 pounds, compared with 68,000,000 pounds last year. It is significant that of the total, 4,000,000 pounds this year, or more than the total a year ago, was in foreign wool. The domestic clip bids fair to be a good one, reports generally from the west stating that the winter has been exceptionally favorable to sheep husbandry but the clip is shorter than usual and considerably less than half of the quantity needed to clothe. Hence the decided strength of the growers' asking prices, which thus far, apparently, have prevented any contracting on the sheep's back worthy of note.

SALES IN PIGGLY WIGGLY STOCK ARE BEING INVESTIGATED

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—An investigation of the alleged corner of class A stock of the Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., was reported in progress today under the direction of the business conduct committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

A questionnaire has been mailed to all brokerage houses on the exchange, seeking full details of trading operations in Piggly Wiggly for some time past.

It was understood the action of the Stock Exchange followed the complaint of a member broker who claims he bought a block of stock on the New York market, but was unable to obtain immediate delivery because none was available.

Chicago trading in Piggly Wiggly recently has been small. The stock closed at 64 yesterday, an advance of six points within a week. Yesterday's sales were 2500 shares.

This is the second time Piggly Wiggly stock has been under the scrutiny of the Chicago Stock Exchange authorities. On the first occasion the board of governors asked Clarence Saunders, president of the Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., to explain the withdrawal of an offer to stockholders of 100,000 additional shares of stock at \$43. The result of this inquiry was not made public.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET MAINTAINS ITS STRONG TONE

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Prices in yesterday's live-stock market remained on the higher level established the day before, with lambs recording a further gain of about 25 cents. Light hogs dropped off somewhat.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:
Cattle—Receipts, 8000; active; clearance good; beef steers and beef heifers, 25c higher; spots up more; top matured steers, \$11.50; weight 1550 pounds; several loads, \$11.00 to \$11.40; beef yearlings, \$10.50; bulk beef steers, \$8.75 to \$10.25; beef cows, \$10 to \$12 higher; canners, cutters, and bulls, 10c to 15c higher; veal calves under yearlings, \$13.50 to \$15 higher; steers and feeders, steady to strong; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, \$11.15 to \$11.75; several lower active hands, picking, upward to \$13; bulk desirable hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.50; bulk stockers and feeders, \$6.75 to \$7.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; butchers, mostly steady; light hogs, some closing 20c lower; bulk 160 to 180-pound average, \$8.60 to \$9.10; top, \$9.75; bulk 200 to 250-pound average, \$8.40 to \$8.85; bulk 250 to 300-pound butchers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; packing hogs, mostly \$7.40 to \$7.75; bulk 180 to 210-pound pigs, \$7.75 to \$8; holdover liberal.
Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; killing classes generally higher; butchers, top lambs, \$15 to \$16; clipped kind, \$12.60 to \$13; summer short, up to \$14; choice 99-pound fed yearlings, \$13.50; aged 115-pound wethers, \$8.60; clipped 98-pound wethers, \$8.35; clipped 112-pound ewes, \$6.50; choice 108-pound mixed ewes, \$8.55.

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN IS ON THE DECLINE

LONDON (By Mail).—Britain's agriculture last year again declined from the extensive use of plowed land during the war. The reduction in the arable area has been continuous since 1918, and the land under the plow is not much greater than immediately before the war.

The area of 26,026,000 acres under crops and grass in 1922 compares with 26,144,000 in 1921, but the arable area was 308,000 acres less, and permanent grass 189,000 more.

A further decline of 300,000 acres would practically restore the country to its pre-war position, and should the present depression cause a further decline, the acreage would be lower than in any previous year.

ECONOMIC SERVICE OF HARVARD SAYS BASIC FACTORS GOOD

"The business improvement inaugurated early in 1922 continued during the last month of the year. The maintenance of this upward movement has been evidenced by the soundness of basic conditions and the strength of the favorable economic forces," says the weekly letter of the Harvard (University) Economic Service, which continues: "At the opening of 1923, these forces are still operative. We forecast, therefore, further increase of wholesale commodity prices and continued expansion of business activity during the first half of 1923, with a strong probability that the upward swing will continue during the second half of the year."

Public Utility Earnings
PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT
December—1922 1921
Gross—\$216,884 \$187,203
Net—27,284 24,229
Surplus—3,131 34,229
11 Months—
Gross—2,284,817 2,365,867
Net—324,364 420,783
Surplus—155,137 45,964
*Deficit.

CLEVELAND, PAINEVILLE & EASTERN
November—1922 1921
Gross—\$56,885 \$56,771
Net—2,626 2,567
11 Months—
Gross—687,774 705,713
Net—122,412 122,656
Surplus—23,543 \$0.27 23,543 \$0.27



Howard W. Fenton

FROM a clerkship at \$6 a week to the presidency of one of the largest banking and investment houses of the country is the business record of Howard W. Fenton, who has been elected executive head of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. He succeeded Albert W. Harris, who becomes chairman of the board. The bank is the parent organization of a large financing and bond-selling system with branches in the principal cities of the country. The eastern affiliation of the house is Harris, Forbes & Co.

Mr. Fenton is a son of William T. Fenton, who had been chief executive of the National Bank of the Republic, with the title of vice-president and manager. The younger man is able and lovable, a student of economics, and one of the best and clearest writers on this and kindred subjects in his nation.

"The greatest satisfaction to me from the promotion," said Mr. Fenton, "is that it proves it is possible for a young man to start with a big organization and work up. It is an opportunity that should be an incentive to the ambitions of every young man. I believe that the chances are still as good for the young man as they were back in 1895. In fact, they are much better. The main thing for a young man now is to get into a growing business and stick to it."

Mr. Fenton's own rule during his 28 years of service as teller, bond salesman, treasurer, and vice-president since 1911, has been to "do every job the best he knows how and to keep plugging."

Mr. Fenton is known among the bank staff for the personal interest he has taken in every employee. He worked out a profit-sharing and savings plan, which has been adopted by some of the largest corporations in the west and has proved one of the greatest incentives to thrift ever devised. Mr. Fenton was appointed Red Cross director for the central district during the war, being next in rank in that period to Henry P. Davison, national chairman.

HARDWARE TRADE EXPECTS BUILDING TO AID BUSINESS

"Building activity is expected to be one of the features of the spring and summer months, according to hardware manufacturers, jobbers and contractors, who are advising their customers to anticipate their requirements as early as possible, because supplies are said to be uncertain in many lines," says Hardware Age, which continues:

"The steel mills in the Pittsburgh district are said to be working at 85 per cent of capacity. Orders on the books of manufacturers and wholesalers in all parts of the country are continually growing. Shortages, rail embargoes, and adverse weather conditions are reported to be causing embarrassment to retailers. Demands for hardware supplies exceed the supply. Heavy snow in New England is causing additional shortages. "Among the price changes of importance reported within the week are the following:

"Rubber garden hose advanced from 10 cents to 1½ cents a foot; shot advanced 10 cents in 25-pound bags; steel joint fasteners advanced 25 per cent; picture wire 20 per cent; and galvanized kerosene oil cans 10 per cent. Price advances are expected in the nail market."

WHEAT MARKET OPENS LOWER, BUT SOON HAS ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Wheat opened 14c ¾ lower with May \$1.15 ½, 1½¢, and July \$1.11 ½, and 2½¢, followed by a rise to well above yesterday's closing level.

After opening at ¼¢ decline to a shade advance, May 7½¢, the corn market made decided gains all around. Oats opened ¼¢ to ¾¢ higher, May 44¢ and later went up with corn.

Buying on the part of oil seed oil interests gave a lift to the "provision market."

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Sales at R. L. Day & Co.'s auction today were:
7 Merch Natl Bank of Boston 204, up 6½
5 Everett Natl Bank 98, unchanged
2 Merrimack Mfg 100, up 1½
15 Lowell Bleachery 131
10 Great Falls Mfg 75, off 2½
5 Everett Mills 180, off ¼
6 Naumkeag Sun Cot 256, off 25½
5 Androscoquin Mills 167, off 3½
25 Edwards Mfg 115, off ½
1 Boston Athenaeum 60, unchanged
18 W. L. Douglas Shoe 100, off 1½
100 Willis Corp 100, unchanged
127 Fisk Rubber 1st pf 68½, up 5½
5 Inland Macmillan 100, off 1½
40 Mass Lighting Co's 6½, up 1½
6 Lowell Bleachery 131
10 Union Electric Light Co 220½

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following securities:
20 Merrimack Mfg com 100, off 4½
5 Inland Macmillan 100, off 1½
45 Naumkeag Mfg 100, off 1½
5 Norwich & Worcester Rfr 98½, off 1
50 Boston Rfr Holding 42, off 2
5 Fisk Rubber 1st pf 68½, up 5½
5 W. L. Douglas Shoe 100, off 1½
27 Greenfield Tap & Die 100, off 1½
5 Blair Bond & Share 97½, off ½
10 Draper Corp 168½, off 2½
5 Merrimack Chem 28½, up 1½
5 Wm Whitman 97½
10 Worcester Suburban Ed 154½

STEEL PLANT ENLARGEMENT
BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—The Bethlehem Steel Company will spend \$25,000,000 in improving and enlarging its plant which it recently acquired from the Lackawanna Steel Company.

CONSOLIDATED GAS YEAR'S SURPLUS NEARLY \$22,000,000

Company Issues First Statement of Combined Earnings of Different Unit Concerns

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The combined earnings statement of the Consolidated Gas Company and affiliated companies for 1922 shows gross earnings, including miscellaneous and operating revenue of \$113,086,372, total expenses and taxes of \$81,253,748, net earnings \$31,832,624, interest \$5,954,231, leaving a surplus available for dividends of \$25,878,393, dividends paid \$5,562,600, leaving a balance carried to surplus of \$13,315,793.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1922, shows: Assets: Plant and equipment \$460,342,831, investments \$5,505,753, cash \$13,516,274, accounts receivable \$18,877,721, materials and supplies \$13,249,440, total \$512,792,269. Liabilities—Capital stock \$136,370,470, funded debt \$120,492,433, unfunded debt \$46,489,877, accounts payable \$14,368,793, reserve for renewals \$11,951,576, reserve for contingencies \$99,202, stock and bond premiums \$38,085,397, surplus \$9,539,521.

George B. Cortelyou, president of the company, commenting on the 1922 statement, said: "It is estimated reproduction of the properties would involve the expenditure of at least \$750,000,000, upon which amount the 1922 net earnings yield a return of 4.20 per cent. If this basis were taken for rate purposes, as many courts have held should be done, investment per share of no-par common stock would amount to approximately \$198.88 a share, 7 per cent on which would be equal to \$13.92 a share.

"Unfunded debt, amounting to \$46,489,877, will be canceled to the extent of \$29,627,880 with the proceeds remaining to be paid of sale of \$25,000,000 of new par common stock and proceeds of the sale to consumers and employees of \$15,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock."

Comparison of earnings with the previous year is not available, because this is the first time the company has issued a combined statement of different companies.

EMPLOYMENT MAKES RECORD

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—Industrial employment in Detroit is at the highest level in history. The index total for the week ended Jan. 16 was 194,697 compared with 184,869 as high mark for 1922 and 119,709 high mark for 1921. The Employers' Association estimates this total represents two-thirds of the total employed in industrial plants in the city, which would give a city total of 300,000.

SHEFFIELD STEEL OUTLOOK STEADILY BECOMING BETTER

LONDON (By Mail).—The year opened with considerable promise for Sheffield steel industries. Since January, 1923, important progress has been made toward more economical manufacture and distribution. Much has been done to restore confidence between buyers and sellers in home and overseas markets, and inquiries from all parts of the world are circulating with a freedom that suggests readiness to buy early on a bigger scale. Order books are beginning to fill out, though slowly, values are hardening, and the number of unemployed is gradually being reduced.

Steel and machinery manufacturers will not rest until relief is obtained from high taxation and transport costs are lowered. Railway rates on fuel are still 75 per cent higher than January, 1920. Four to five tons of coal are consumed for every ton of steel, so that is a ton reduction in coal freightage enables steel to be sold at least 4s. a ton cheaper.

STRENGTH PREVAILS IN THE TEXAS COTTON MARKET

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 24 (Special).—Strength has dominated the cotton markets in Texas lately; and prices have shown a steady but not spectacular advance. There is a dearth of cotton for immediate delivery, and the greatest shortage is in the low grades, for which somewhat of a scramble has developed. Sales are few and in small lots, but there is a strong feeling of confidence and 35-cent cotton is predicted.

Marketing associations, notably the co-operative movement, fostered by the American Farm Bureau Federation, are fast growing, and Texas farmers will market more than half their crop through this agency. Farmers who marketed their crop through this agency last year reaped good profits, and this fact is doing much to advertise the benefits of the association.

KANSAS WHEAT POOLING PLANNED

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Union of Kansas a big wheat pool was organized and 600,000 bushels of the 1923 crop contracted, which the association will dispose of through its own agency. Contracts will be made on a seven-year basis. The association will be organized under a law passed in 1921 authorizing incorporation of associations to market agricultural products. It is to be a non-stock, non-profit-making company. The farmer agrees to deliver his entire crop to the association for seven years. Warehouse certificates will be issued for the crop as received.

S. S. KRESGE AFFAIRS
DETROIT, Jan. 24.—The forthcoming annual report of the S. S. Kresge Company will show total business of approximately \$65,000,000 and net profits of between \$5,250,000 and \$5,000,000, compared with \$35,000,000 total business and net profits of \$3,402,023 for 1921. After allowing for preferred dividends the balance applicable to the common stock will be approximately \$31 a share for 1922, compared with \$20.25 for 1921.

OCCUPATION OF RUHR AFFECTING BRITISH INDUSTRY

LONDON, Jan. 24.—French occupation of the Ruhr is having a varied effect on British industry. Reports from coal centers are favorable, but so far more inquiries than orders have been received from Germany and France, with some speculative buying in anticipation of future demands, while there has been a slight advance in prices. Sheffield reports big orders for Indian railroads, which but for the Ruhr occupation would have gone to Germany.

Pig iron prices are hardening because of larger demands, while coke has risen to 22s., compared with a low of 17s. last year, and is scarce. This last factor is retarding revival of the iron and steel industry in the Birmingham district, where, it is said, confidence has been discouraged and buyers are reverting to hand-to-mouth transactions. There are still only 189 furnaces in blast out of 487.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Special).—Importers of novelty jewelry win before the Board of United States General Appraisers in decisions which have been rendered reducing the tariff rate on a wide variety of merchandise. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorchardt and Lechardt & Bruch obtain a ruling on amber beads loosely strung for facility in transportation only. Duty was assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 335, tariff act of 1913. The board fixes duty at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 357 as precious or semi-precious stones, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The Nelson Bead Company obtained another decision on certain glass beads which were assessed on entry at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 335. The rate, the board now concludes, should have been 30 per cent under paragraph 95 as manufactures of glass or paste.

Sustaining protests of L. Heller & Son, Dritz Traum & Co. and Pitt & Scott, the customs board finds that graduated imitation pearl beads, assessed at 50, should have been assessed at only 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 335 of the 1913 law. The J. W. Levy Company loses in a decision affirming the collector's assessment at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem on lip sticks, a toilet preparation containing no alcohol, under paragraph 48, and at the same rate on puff boxes, bottles, pin boxes and other articles composed of metal, under paragraph 555, tariff act of 1913. Claims of the protestants for lower rates are denied.

LEAD PRICE HIGHER

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead from 7½ cents to 8 cents.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER MAY END

British Commission in United States Said to Be Convinced Change Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—American rubber manufacturers, who have been greatly concerned over the restriction of the crude rubber output in the Far East, are confident that the British Government will change its policy as soon as the three members of the Rubber Growers' Association, who are now in the United States studying the question of consumption, return to London.

The figures regarding present consumption of crude rubber in the United States and Canada which were presented to Sir Stanley Bois, P. J. Burgess, and H. E. Miller, the rubber growers' representatives, are understood to have convinced them that the reasons which appeared good when they urged their Government to lay the tax are now practically nonexistent.

Little opposition to a change is expected from the British Government. According to an investigation made by the Rubber Association of America, the crude rubber used in 1922 by 95 per cent of the rubber manufacturing concerns in the United States and Canada amounted to approximately 338,000 tons, which is about 127,000 tons more than was used in the year previous.

The representatives of the British growers were surprised at the result of the investigation regarding rubber consumption in the United States and Canada, and American manufacturers themselves had not believed the consumption was anywhere so great as it showed itself to be.

RESIGNATION OF CUBAN TREASURY OFFICIAL DEMANDED

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Attempts again are being made to force Manuel Despalme, secretary of the Treasury, to resign. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, due to the support of General Crowder. The expenditure of \$40,000,000 in the Department of Public Works has been held up by the secretary of that department. It was requested that the secretary of public works resign, but he declined to do so.

While President Zayas has signed the official decree awarding the \$50,000,000 bond issue to J. P. Morgan & Co. it is said the final legal contract has not been consummated, although it is expected to be signed in a few days.

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High	Low	
80 1/4	80 1/4	K Belatu

\$1,302,000 Jan. 1, 1921, and \$8,165,-	Met Edison pt..	94	94	94	94
000 Jan. 1, 1920, the United States	Mex Seaboard.	117	173½	161½	161½
Department of Agriculture announces.	Miami.....	274	276	274	274

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Gold Blue Bell...	.03	.02	.03	V
Goldfield Cons.10	.10	.10	A
Goldfield Cons.10	.10	.10	

At maturity at J. P. Morgan & Co.

MICHIGAN HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Faces Its First Swimming Season as a Varsity Sport With at Least 11 Veterans

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 24 (Special)—With the adoption of swimming as a varsity sport at the University of Michigan and the appointment of W. S. Brown, of Washington University, St. Louis, as swimming coach, the Wolverines are preparing for a great tank season in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

Swimming teams have been maintained during the past few seasons as informal aggregations and enough veterans from last year's informal squad will return to give Coach Brown a good nucleus for a winning team.

The Wolverine aquatic team is handicapped at present by lack of a pool, practice being held in the small Y. M. C. A. tank. However, half of the \$40,000 necessary to complete a regulation pool in the Michigan Union has been secured and it is expected that now the sport has been given official sanction the pool will be finished within the next year.

A tentative swimming schedule has been arranged which calls for a home-and-home meet with the Michigan Agricultural College and dual meets with Indiana University and Northwestern University. The Wolverine swimmers will also be entered in the Conference championship meet at Evanston.

Coach Brown has had considerable experience at the aquatic sport and served last year as assistant swimming coach at Illinois where he also taught swimming in the Illinois summer school for coaches. In addition to his duties as coach he will be retained by the athletic association during the summer as instructor in swimming circles.

Michigan faces its first swimming season as a varsity sport with bright prospects. At least 11 veterans from the informal squad of last year are available and it is expected that Coach Brown will be able to develop a strong team with such a good nucleus.

Of the veterans perhaps the best known is J. L. Gow '25, former national interscholastic champion in the 40 and 100-yard free style events. His reputation as one of the best swimmers in the country should be enhanced by his performance in Conference circles.

L. S. Hubbard '23 is a star distance swimmer, having participated on the informal team for two years and won many swimming laurels at Detroit. E. C. Mildner '24 in the fancy diving events and J. W. Kearns '24 in the plunge for distance are two other men, who lead in their respective events and are likely point winners this season.

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Chief among the new men is H. H. John '24, who specializes in the plunge for distance and L. A. Vaupre '25 in the dives and free style events.

Owing to the recent organization of the squad, no captain has yet been elected but one will probably be chosen before the first meet of the season Jan. 26, when Michigan will meet the Aggies at East Lansing. The schedule follows:

Jan. 26—Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing.

Feb. 17—Indiana University at Ann Arbor.

Jan. 18—Northwestern University at Evanston.

Feb. 18—Michigan Agricultural College at Ann Arbor.

March 16-17—Intercollegiate Conference championship meet at Chicago.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 24 (Special)—With the adoption of swimming as a varsity sport at the University of Michigan and the appointment of W. S. Brown, of Washington University, St. Louis, as swimming coach, the Wolverines are preparing for a great tank season in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

Swimming teams have been maintained during the past few seasons as informal aggregations and enough veterans from last year's informal squad will return to give Coach Brown a good nucleus for a winning team.

The Wolverine aquatic team is handicapped at present by lack of a pool, practice being held in the small Y. M. C. A. tank. However, half of the \$40,000 necessary to complete a regulation pool in the Michigan Union has been secured and it is expected that now the sport has been given official sanction the pool will be finished within the next year.

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PRINCETON AND D. K. E. HOLD LEAD

Both Teams Win Easily in Class B Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (Class B—Final Round)

D. K. E. Club..... Won..... 1.000
Princeton Club..... Lost..... 1.000
Harvard Club..... Tied..... .000
Yale Club..... Tied..... .000

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—That the Class B interclub championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association is going to fall into new hands this winter is today practically certain, as the D. K. E. Club and the Princeton Club, two clubs that have never held the title, have commanding leads over the other two finalists—the Harvard Club, 1922 champions, and the Yale Club. D. K. E. and Princeton will meet next Tuesday.

D. K. E. defeated Harvard Club with ease yesterday, though only six players of their team appeared, the score being 5 to 2, while Princeton Club were even more successful against Yale Club, losing only one match of the seven.

Though the margin of victory for the Greek letter club players was so great, several of the individual contests were exceedingly close. The leaders, R. H. George for D. K. E. and R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, were especially so, extra points being required in two of the three games. George took a long lead in each, but each time Rand would stage an uphill battle after the D. K. E. man was within a point or two of victory, and twice tied the score at 14 all, capturing the second game in the extra point contest. In the final game, George had him 14 to 5, but Rand pulled up to nine before the visitor could take the needed point. The summary:

R. H. George, D. K. E., defeated R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, 17-14, 16-17, 15-9.
H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., defeated Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-10.
G. G. Davidson, D. K. E., defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-13, 15-8.

W. W. Taylor, D. K. E., defeated W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club, 15-7, 12-15.
Gerald Henderson, Harvard Club, defeated C. Becker, D. K. E., 15-11, 12-15.
A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Ziegler, D. K. E., by default.

Princeton made a runaway match against Yale, winning its first three matches without losing a game. The fourth battle was also within a point of a straight-game victory for J. C. McKibbin, when he had a lead of 14 to 11 over Flisher Goodhue in the second game, but Goodhue managed to force extra points and take the game, 15-14. The only victory for Yale was in the leading bracket, when Gavin Breckinridge had been substituted for Princeton Club in place of O. L. Greene, who was unable to play.

G. L. Smith, Yale club captain, won in straight games. The summary:
G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated Gavin Breckinridge, Princeton Club, 15-13, 15-8.
J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated J. P. Davidson, Yale Club, 15-10, 8-15.
C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated D. McKibbin, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-10.
J. McKibbin, Princeton Club, defeated J. P. Davidson, Yale Club, 15-13, 15-8.

Yale's latest victory was secured over the Dartmouth College five here last night, 23 to 22. It was one of the most exciting games ever played here with the Blue coming from behind and winning out by a single point. At half time the score was 14 to 12 in favor of Dartmouth. Both teams played hard, clean basketball and the players were on the jump from start to finish.

As in previous games Samuel Pite '24 and E. A. Sulsman '25 were the stars of the Yale team and together they amassed 17 of the 23 points. Sulsman was especially keen on the basket from the foul line, making nine of his 12 tries, while Pite made four goals from the floor, the largest number made by any individual player.

Capt. T. H. Cullen '23 was high scorer for Dartmouth with eight points—two goals from the floor and four from the foul line. The summary:

YALE..... 23
DARTMOUTH..... 22

SARAZEN STILL IN GOLF PLAY

Sixty-Four Tee Off Today in Final 36-Hole Round

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 24.—Eugene Sarazen, United States open and professional golf champion, who in the qualifying rounds lagged behind the leaders, and Jock Hutchison, formerly British open champion, who tied with four other players for second place, were among the 64 players teeing off today in the southern California open championship final 36-hole round.

Among others who qualified for today's play are John Black of Oakland, Cal., runner-up to Sarazen in the national open meet; M. E. McLoughlin, former world's champion lawn tennis player; Arnold Stutz, a baseball player of the Chicago National League Club; Macdonald Smith of San Francisco, Metropolitan open champion in 1914, and F. J. Wright of Los Angeles. The latter, a former Bostonian, qualified with 147, four strokes behind the best card, of Thomas Stevens, Minnesota open champion, and one stroke behind Hutchison.

Sarazen was weak in his putting. Through the fairway he hit the ball as well as ever. His tee shots were fine and he played his irons well, but his putting and his short game were very ragged.

Hutchison and Loos played by far the best golf of the day. The former British champion had better fortune on the putting greens he would have been well below 70.

Loos was home in two shots at the long eighteenth, the only one to do this yesterday, but from the edge of the green he took four strokes to get down.

BERMUDA OPEN CHAMPION
HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 24.—W. H. Buchanan of Portchester, N. Y., a member of the Rye Country Club, yesterday won the first Bermuda open amateur golf championship, defeating O. P. Schaeffer of Chicago in the final round, 6 and 4.

Meet Tonight in Big Eastern Championship Hockey Game at the Boston Arena



CAPT. NORMAN SHAW
Westminster

G. P. GERAN
B.A.A.

W. W. RICE
B.A.A.

STANLEY VENO
Westminster

Yale Continues in Undefeated Class

Elis Win From Dartmouth in Hard, Clean Game, 23 to 22

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Princeton..... Won..... 1.000
Yale..... Lost..... 1.000
Cornell..... Tied..... .000
Columbia..... Tied..... .000
Pennsylvania..... Tied..... .000
Dartmouth..... Tied..... .000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Yale University is today still undefeated in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship standing and it looks as if the Elis were again going to be a big factor in championship basketball circles this winter after having spent a year or two outside of that circle. Yale has played two championship battles to date and has won each. The Elis have also played five other games with victories in each.

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KANSAS STILL UNDEFEATED IN M. V. BASKETBALL RACE

Nebraska Has a Chance to Advance to Third Place in Next Seven Days

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

Team..... Won..... Lost..... P. C.
Kansas..... 8..... 0..... 1.000
Missouri..... 7..... 1..... .875
Washington..... 6..... 2..... .666
Drake..... 5..... 3..... .500
Nebraska..... 4..... 4..... .333
Iowa State..... 3..... 5..... .250
Oklahoma..... 2..... 6..... .166
Kansas State..... 1..... 7..... .125
Grinnell..... 0..... 8..... .000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24 (Special)—In three of the six games to be played in the next seven days in the race for the basketball championship of the Missouri Valley Conference, University of Nebraska has a chance to advance from a tie for fifth place to third place in the standing. There is no possibility of the Lincoln five going higher than that, even with three straight wins, because the undefeated University of Kansas has five in the first line with eight victories and University of Missouri is second with six wins and one loss.

To take third, Coach O. A. Frank's quintet, with two wins and three losses, must defeat Drake University, tied in fifth place, on Thursday night, overpower Iowa State College Friday and Grinnell College Saturday. All of these games are on tour. The hardest comes first, for Drake invaded Lincoln last week to capture a battle, 30 to 18, on the Nebraska court.

The Nebraskans have a better than average team, however, and should have a good showing in the two following games, even if they lose to Drake. G. T. Warren '23, Scarlet and Cream center, is leading his squad in scoring with 40 points. Other Nebraska scorers are way down the line. During the past week they downed Oklahoma, 25 to 18, but lost to the stout Missouri five by a score of 33 to 18.

In facing O. M. Solem's Drakes a second time within a week, the Cornhuskers should have attack and defense prepared to reverse the result of the previous encounter. Capt. H. A. Wilhelm '23, forward, will take a full guarding, as he stands third in the league, with 64 individual points. More than half of these are on free throws, so the Nebraskans had better be careful on infractions.

Another encounter for the period is called for Drake. Its invasion of Iowa State, a first dated for last Monday, was set for forward seven days. The Ames squad under Coach W. S. Chandler is tied with Nebraska for fifth place. Against both Nebraska and Drake in the prospective home games, Ames will lean heavily on the scoring of R. H. Greene '23, star forward. In five games he has shot 13 double counts and 18 singles for a total of 44 points.

The traveling Nebraskans should be expected to outscore Grinnell, as the latter has lost four straight games. Iowa State, a first dated for last Monday, was set for forward seven days. The Ames squad under Coach W. S. Chandler is tied with Nebraska for fifth place. Against both Nebraska and Drake in the prospective home games, Ames will lean heavily on the scoring of R. H. Greene '23, star forward. In five games he has shot 13 double counts and 18 singles for a total of 44 points.

LAKE WORTH GOLF IN SECOND ROUND

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24.—Second-round matches in the championship division of the Lake Worth golf tournament are being contested today on the links of the Palm Beach Golf Club as well as two first-round matches which were held over from yesterday on account of the playing conditions. The postponed matches will bring N. B. Lanford against J. S. Pillsbury and H. L. Willoughby Jr. against O. L. Brady, the winners of these two matches qualifying for the second round today.

The first-round matches which were played yesterday were rather one-sided with the exception of the ones in which J. A. Gilmore defeated Gordon Douglas and C. M. Amory defeated E. W. Edwards, both of these matches being won by scores of 3 and 1. James Hyde, the medalist, was among the winners, defeating George Altmyer, 6 and 5. The summary:

LAKE WORTH GOLF TOURNAMENT
First Round
James Hyde defeated George Altmyer, 6 and 5.
W. J. Hyde defeated H. D. Reese, 4 and 3.
J. A. Gilmore defeated Gordon Douglas, 3 and 1.
C. M. Amory defeated E. W. Edwards, 3 and 1.
M. A. Carroll defeated J. D. Kuwser, 6 and 3.
G. J. Dunphy defeated John Shepard Jr., 3 and 2.

WESTMINSTERS TO PLAY B. A. A. SEXTIET

Two Strongest Contenders for Eastern Title Come Together at Arena Tonight

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME
B. A. A.
Rice, W..... 17, Lowery
McCarthy, W..... 17, Burch
Campbell, M..... 17, Veno
Smith, R..... 17, Armstrong
Lacroix, J..... 17, Reams

What is expected to be the best club game of the season in Boston will be played at the Arena tonight when the Boston Athletic Association, present leader of the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association and the Westminster Hockey Club from New Haven and runner-up to the leader cross sticks.

The Westminsters at the start of the season were rated as the most likely winners of the eastern division, a title which they won last year, and thus again qualify for the final against the western group for the championship; but the B. A. A. has since strengthened its sextet to such an extent that it has become the favorite at the present time. Both teams are strong, having several players able to carry on individually and two forward lines which couple speed and accurate shooting. Finally each of the contesting teams has particularly good defense combinations including the goal-tenders.

The visitors have made a change for the better in their lineup since the last appearance here, in transferring William Burch from right defense to center and Stanley Veno from center to right defense. Each department is strengthened by this move and Burch, former Canadian player, is where he wants to be at will and extend himself to the limit, all of which should keep G. P. Geran and Irving Small, alternate centers for the B. A. A., at all times busy.

The B. A. A. defense has often been spoken of in regard to its strength, but it never has shown to better advantage than in the two games last week in Pittsburgh. Coach Fred Roque has the team working in perfect union and is so supplied with capable players as to be able to substitute the whole forward line at will. W. W. Rice, at left wing, G. P. Geran at center, and Capt. J. J. McCarthy at right wing will undoubtedly be started and waiting in the players' box will be another line that is capable of high standard hockey in Edward Enright for Rice, Irving Small for Geran and L. M. Reyeroft for McCarthy. Small is a bulwark of strength, playing either left wing or center, and with A. G. Smith, right defense, a former member of the last year champion Westminsters.

A win now by the Ulforn will strengthen its hold on first place considerably as its only likely rival for the eastern crown is the Westminsters and as they have already dropped one game another loss tonight would practically put them out of the running.

EIGHT ENTRIES FOR DOG DERBY
QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 24.—There are now eight entries, six from Canada and two from the United States, in the great international dog-sled derby to be run here on Feb. 23, 24, and 25, for a gold cup presented by W. R. Brown, and cash prizes of \$1000 for the first team to finish, \$400 for the second, \$300 for the third, \$200 for fourth, and \$100 for fifth. The race is 150 miles, divided into 50 miles a day, starting from and returning to Quebec each day. Many spectators from Canada and the United States will journey to this city to see the picturesque drivers of St. Bernards and wolfhounds, and also enjoy the winter sports now being held.

T. W. Brown, who won last year's derby in New Berlin, N. H., will participate as well as Jean Label, Quebec, former scout of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, who finished second last year.

MEN'S SENIOR
A. J. Hollander, Milwaukee; Ray Fritz, Detroit; Elmer Nelson, St. Paul; John Hoernig, Cleveland; Richard Donovan, St. Paul; East Corcoran and Alfred Nuhfer, Johnson City, New York; Charles L. Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Valentine Blais, Quebec; Charles Jewar, Lake Placid; Orville M. Greene Jr., Saranac Lake; Frank Garnett, St. John, N. B.; Emory Stephenson and Edward C. Toronto; Bobbie Hearn, Brooklyn; William Murphy and Paul Foreman, New York; H. A. Perleberg, Cleveland; Murray Bell, St. John; Russell Wheeler, Montreal; Joe Moore, New York; Jack Stowell, Aurora; Bert Wintings, Toronto; William J. Larkin, Pittsburgh; William Steinmetz, Roy McWhirter, Harry Kasky, Julian Steinmetz, Chicago; Edward and Robert M. Reed, Riverside; Sigurd Larsen, Fred Buendgen, Champaign, Ill.

WOMEN'S SENIOR
Misses Gladys Robinson and Edna Webster, Toronto; Rose Johnson, Lois Littlejohn, Olga Anderson, Ruth Lohmeyer, Verna Medenwald and E. M. Cox, Chicago; E. C. Muller, New York; Olga Munkholm, St. Paul, Minn.

BOYS' JUNIOR
(Over 16 and under 18 years)
Maurel Cogan, Cleveland; O. M. Greene Jr., Saranac Lake; Edward Reed, Riverside, Ill.; Edward Murphy, R. E. Vanderson, L. Kansas State; Claude Bignall, George Mahoney, Melvin Larsen, Cornelius Ewert, Harry Weber, David Anderson, Allen, Earl Ruppel, Frank McDonough, R. de Wyza, William Minar, G. W. Doherty, J. H. Taber, Edward Rosenberg, Charles Lewis, W. F. Bauer, Chicago; A. J. Hollander, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Stack, Winnipeg.

JUVENILE
(Under 16 years)
Henry Nelson, James Thomson, Rueben Topper, Theodore Smith, Donald Carlson, Thelma, Kansas; William Taylor, Grover Clark, Max Waterman, Frank Sweetman, Sheldon Robinson and Irving Phil, Chicago; Ruth and Robert M. Reed, Man.; James Crossett, Milwaukee; J. L. Gagnier, Detroit.

SPRING MEETING FEB. 19
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has announced that the spring meeting of the league probably will be held in Philadelphia Feb. 19. The baseball writers of Philadelphia will hold their annual dinner at that time, and President Johnson, together with T. E. Cobb and G. H. Slater, will be among the guests of honor. The meeting usually is held here.

GIANTS SIGN JENNINGS
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Hugh Jennings, former manager of the Detroit Americans, today signed a contract for 1923 as assistant manager of the New York Giants. Jennings today resigned from the Americans, where he had been since last season from the Boston Braves, last season from the Boston Braves, last season from the Boston Braves.

THREE TIE AT PINEHURST
PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23.—A medal score round, in which some 25 contestants took part on the championship course at Pinehurst today, resulted in a tie for the first honors among C. B. Fownes of Oakmont, R. R. Hunt of Worcester, and Herman Ellis of Oakland, each of whom had a net score of 83.

JAMES TO COACH PITCHERS
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 24.—William James, who pitched for the Boston National League baseball team in 1914, will coach the young pitchers of the Sacramento Coast League team during the coming season. It was announced today by Lewis Morning, one of the owners. James' home is Croville, Cal.

Let The Scrubbing Engineer Show You

How to make Scrubbing a Profit— not an expense—in YOUR business
Welcome the Scrubbing Engineer!
He comes to rid employers of the waste and extravagance of antiquated hand-and-knee scrubbing. He comes to liberate industry from the drudgery—and the dirt—of the pail and scrubbing brush. He heralds the adoption of electric scrubbing in modern business!

The scrubbing engineer will gladly show you, without obligating you, how you can get large area floors really clean for less time, labor and money than partially clean floors now cost you.

Booklet, "Electrical Scrubbing." Free
This history of the application of electricity to scrubbing will interest you. Send for it now while you can get it.
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"Clean Floors Reflect Clean Business"
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Title.....

HOCKEY PROSPECTS
FOR YALE FRESHMEN

Players Are Fast Rounding Into
Form—Large Squad Answers
First Call

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (Special).—Although the material is not as good as last year, the Yale freshmen hockey team will attempt to win another championship this winter. Last season Yale turned out the best first year team in a decade and three of the men on this team are now regulars on the varsity. Holcomb York '07 has charge of the freshman squad this year. In November the largest squad in history came out for the first year team when 75 candidates answered the call. With daily practice in the New Haven arena the players are fast rounding into form. As the management has arranged a difficult schedule it will take the best effort the team can make to come through in championship form.

In the first game of the season against New Haven High School the Yale cubs swamped the local team, winning 13 to 0. Following this game the Melrose High School invaded New Haven and romped off with a 5-to-2 victory. Choate proved as easy as New Haven, as they were snowed out of the game with a dozen goals. Last Saturday in the crucial game with the Dartmouth freshmen Yale showed exceptional strength by beating the strongest opponents they will probably have to face at the local arena rink, 4 to 1. With this hard game off the schedule chances of winning the championship seem exceedingly bright.

On Jan. 27 the Yale cubs sextet meets the Hartford Independent Hockey Club here. Following this game the Phillips Andover Academy team comes to New Haven on Feb. 3. Then the cubs go away for two out-of-town games with Taft School on Feb. 7 and Hotchkiss at Lakeville Feb. 10. After these games the Yale freshmen play the final championship series with Harvard and Princeton freshmen. Harvard journeys to New Haven Feb. 17 and Yale goes to Tiger-town for the final game of the hockey season on Feb. 24. Although the schedule is hard Coach York expects his team to come through with flying colors and from the start made by the yearlings it looks like the cubs will give a good account of themselves.

Although the squad has been cut there is still a large aggregation of material who are having a merry battle for regular positions. W. M. Laughlin, from St. Paul's, is an excellent forward, while three men from Andover, including H. W. Cole, who played three years on the Massachusetts preparatory school team; B. C. Cutler, who had two seasons' experience before entering Yale, and E. P. Cottle Jr., who played one year at Andover. Hotchkiss has two alumni who are fighting for regular positions. C. P. Boss Jr., played three winters at Hotchkiss, while C. P. Griggs played for two years on the same team.

At goal the Yale freshmen have two candidates who have about an equal chance for the job. H. G. Mason Jr., who played for St. Paul's in hockey, and K. W. Ives, who played three years on the Albany Academy hockey team. Both these men have been doing good work to date. H. P. McLaughlin from Canterbury is a wing who has had considerable experience, as he has played for four years as a substitute and regular. Several other men who will develop into possible varsity material include C. C. White, a defenseman from Andover; J. Q. Rowland, a forward from St. Paul's, and J. W. Simpson Jr., a center who has had considerable experience, who played for Hotchkiss, winning a net-set should be obtained from this large squad, which equals the best that either Harvard or Princeton has to offer.

NEW TOURNEY
STARTS AT U. B. C.

Play for Class B Individual
Championship—Entries

Play for the Class B individual championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association started today at the Union Boat Club, which is conducting the tournament. Because the Class B division of the state association is still playing out its inter-club series, time for finishing the first round has been extended to Tuesday. As is the custom the early round matches may be played on courts mutually agreeable to the players drawn. A total of 62 entries have been received. The draw, which was made yesterday at the Union Boat Club, follows:

PRELIMINARY ROUND
Upper half—J. W. Davis, Harvard Club, drew a bye; lower half—G. W. Helm, Lincoln Inn Society, drew a bye.
FIRST ROUND
T. K. Richards, Union Boat Club, vs. Harold Schenckelberger, Neighborhood Club; F. B. Watson, Harvard Club, vs. C. P. Clifford, Milton Club; E. R. Hastings, Union Boat Club, vs. Paul Blackmur, Neighborhood Club; E. R. Hastings, Lincoln Inn Society, vs. M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood Club; R. W. Proctor, Lincoln Inn Society, vs. R. W. Wakenam, Neighborhood Club; R. G. Vicky, Union Boat Club, vs. R. L. Finley, Lincoln Inn Society; W. I. Barker, Harvard University, vs. J. Dyer, Boston Athletic Association; J. P. Gleason, Harvard University, vs. J. E. Bolt, Union Boat Club; W. R. Sides, Union Boat Club, vs. C. C. White, Union Boat Club; G. N. Hurd, Milton Club, vs. A. D. Adams, Union Boat Club; H. C. Gould, Union Boat Club, vs. F. J. Rogers, Harvard Club; Ralph Hornblower, Union Boat Club, vs. Bradford Jr., Union Boat Club; Warland Wright, Mil-

ton, vs. Slater Washburn, Tennis and Racquet Club.
SECOND ROUND
James Lawrence, Milton Club, vs. C. F. Eaton, Harvard Club; D. M. Gilmore, Lincoln Inn Society, vs. W. D. Melvaine, Lincoln Inn Society; Richard Blackmur, Neighborhood Club, vs. E. R. Hastings, Union Boat Club; D. Wood, Milton Club, vs. R. C. Bestwick, Harvard University; John Leeson, Boston Athletic Association, vs. E. R. Hastings, Harvard Club; Ralph May, Union Boat Club, vs. R. P. Proctor, Harvard Club; E. R. Hastings, Union Boat Club, vs. R. H. I. Gamble, Tennis and Racquet Club; W. H. Russell, Boston Athletic Association, vs. A. R. Spaulding, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club; J. O. Stubbs, Tennis and Racquet Club, vs. Harry McDevitt, Boston Athletic Association; G. D. Scott, Tennis and Racquet Club, vs. R. D. Sears Jr., Tennis and Racquet Club; J. Wellington, Boston Athletic Association, vs. A. R. Spaulding, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club; C. E. Astle, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, vs. W. E. Estabrook, Harvard Club; E. A. Bishop, Boston Athletic Association, vs. Norman Hubbard, Tennis and Racquet Club.

Three fourth-round matches in the tournament for the Class A individual championship were scheduled to be played this afternoon on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston. In the first contest F. W. Crocker, Lincoln's Inn Society, was to oppose W. P. Dixon, Harvard University. The other matches scheduled are between R. A. Powers of the Boston Athletic Association and Lawrence Foster of Lincoln's Inn Society, and C. P. Penbody, Union Boat Club, defending champion, and C. A. Wakefield, Lincoln's Inn Society.
R. C. Cooke, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, reached the semi-final round yesterday by defeating F. P. Frazier, Boston Athletic Association, in straight games 15-7, 15-10, 15-9. This was the only match played in the state tournament yesterday.

PRINCETON'S MAT
PROSPECTS FAIR

Wrestling Team Is Handicapped
by Inexperience of Most of
Its Members

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23 (Special).—At the opening of the intercollegiate wrestling season the prospects at Princeton University are only fair. The team is handicapped by the inexperience of most of its members, and by the fact that the material in some of the divisions is very weak. In the opinion of local followers of the sport the Tiger team will do well to win all its dual meets.

In accordance with Princeton's policy of instituting a system of graduate coaching whenever feasible, "Americus," the professional coach who has had charge of the team here for several years has been discarded. C. C. J. Carpenter is replacing him. The latter was captain of the wrestling team his senior year and won the intercollegiate championship in the unlimited weight class. In an exhibition bout for charity he held the professional champion, Edward Lewis, to a draw.

Carpenter is more optimistic about Princeton's chances than anyone else and is putting every effort into giving the team the experience and confidence they need. He has a number of former wrestlers and a number of them have returned for practice bouts with the varsity candidates.

The best man on the team is undoubtedly Capt. A. L. Wilson '23. Last year he wrestled in the 175-pound class and won a clean cut victory by a fall in every dual meet. In the intercollegiate at Lehigh he met defeat only at the hands of L. C. Hanson '23 of Cornell, who later won the championship. This year he will be forced to wrestle in the unlimited class because of the absolute dearth of other material in it. Despite his lack of weight, it is believed here that he will be the most successful man on the team.

With the exception of Wilson, none of the men are shaping up very well. The leader in the 115-pound class is A. R. Sherman '23, who has apparently clinched his position as regular. He was a substitute last year and showed up well in the interclass tourney. He has improved somewhat this year but is rather slow.

At present W. M. Owen '24 is looked upon as the best of the 125-pounders, but he is being given a hard battle for the job by H. G. Mason Jr., who starred on the freshman team year ago. Both men have been doing well and Coach Carpenter expects this division to be one of Princeton's strongest.

In the 135-pound class the Tigers are greatly handicapped by the inability of R. T. Morrison '23 to compete this year. He was captain last year and intercollegiate champion the year before that. To succeed him C. S. Joice '25 and C. W. Webster '23 are fighting it out. Joice was a member of last year's freshman team, while Webster substituted in a few meets on the varsity. It looks now that Joice would win out for the place.

A. W. Kelsey '23 has been doing well in the 145-pound class and is fairly sure to retain his place. H. N. Lewis '25 is his principal rival but he is too inexperienced to have much chance this year. In the next heavier division, the 155-pound, D. E. Robinson '23 will represent Princeton. Coach Carpenter is face to face with a curious situation in the 175-pound class. He has two good men for this event and none for the heavyweight. He has shifted Captain Wilson to the heavyweight and is now grooming J. H. Hayden Jr. '25 for this class. However, it is quite possible that he will exchange the two as Wilson would have a good chance for the championship in the lighter class.

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ST. PAUL DEFEATS MILWAUKEE, 5 TO 0

Winners Take Final Game of Season From Losers, Making Three Out of Four Played

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
(Western Division)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	7	3	750
Cleveland	4	3	571
Duluth	4	3	571
Ely	4	3	571
Pittsburgh	4	3	571
Milwaukee	2	10	167

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24 (Special).—Combining team and speed with the greatest effectiveness shown this season, the St. Paul Athletic Club hockey team crushed the Milwaukee Hockey Club offensive and smashed its way to a 5 to 0 victory over the visitors in the final game of the year between these two western division teams here, last night, in the United States Amateur Hockey Association. The contest marked the local third victory over Milwaukee in four starts. It also resulted in the locals securing a more firm hold on first place in the standings.

St. Paul started with a determination to total a big score and as a result kept the puck in Milwaukee territory, throughout the greater portion of the game. When a visiting player was able to get hold of the puck he invariably clinched his position as regular center, and a St. Paul skater would be circling his way back toward the opponent's goal. The game was unusually clean—not a penalty being inflicted.

Two scores followed each other in rapid succession soon after the first period opened. J. M. McCormick took a perfectly timed pass from F. X. Goheen on the opposite side of the ice and played a long shot into the Milwaukee net. The other goal was made by George Clarke, unassisted, when he gained possession of the puck near the visitors' goal and quipped it away through practically the entire Milwaukee team, drawing the goal-tender out of position.

The second period saw two more points come when C. M. Cassin, right wing, playing his first league game of the season, scored on a brilliant play, eluding the opponents' defensive line and netting a pass from Clarke. A carefully manipulated play, McCormick to E. D. Garrett, to McCormick carried the puck down the ice and into the Milwaukee goal for the other point made in this session.

The end of the final period brought the last score in which Cassin again figured, passing to Garrett from around the goal posts. The summary:

Team	Goals	Assists
St. Paul	5	10
Milwaukee	0	0

PELLE TO PLAY IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—C. C. Pell, United States and Canadian amateur racquet champion, was scheduled to leave today for Canada, where he will defend his title in the championship tournament of 1923. He is planning to sail for England some time in March for the purpose of competing for the English championship, a title that no American has yet tried for.

BIG STEEL RAIL ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The All-goma Steel Mills of the Lake Superior Corporation will start operations with orders for 46,000 tons of steel rails when the plant resumes, probably about Feb. 15. The company has a fuel supply to ensure continuous operation.

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Kansas City, 302 S. Commercial Building, Tel. Delaware 272
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CAPABLE YOUNG MAN: desires immediate employment in Boston offering opportunity for life work in return for efficient services; college education; university; travel; study. E. L. GERRARD JR., Emory University, Georgia, Box 1924.

ENERGETIC, intelligent business man: desires position offering opportunity to apply knowledge of accounting organization and management. E. L. GERRARD JR., Emory University, Georgia, Box 1924.

VALUET—Private messenger: well recommended; understands stock market; will accept percentage qualifying average wages. E. L. GERRARD JR., Emory University, Georgia, Box 1924.

YOUNG MAN: has had one year's experience with agency; desires position in Chicago, J. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 1438 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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ACCOUNTANT: with 9 years' experience, in public practice, desires position in Chicago. E. L. GERRARD JR., Emory University, Georgia, Box 1924.

PAINTER: would contract or take charge of painting hotel or apartment house, Manhattan. Box 808, New York City.

ACCOUNTANT: Books, papers, and audited or kept. Mr. TIEDMANN, 152 Cambridge Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS watchmaker: desires situation; Seattle preferred. Address P. BOYARD, 128 10th Ave., North Seattle, Wash.

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YOUNG WOMAN: desires position companion to lady or general help; private family; New York City or Brooklyn; companion preferred; best refs. Address P. BOYARD, 128 10th Ave., North Seattle, Wash.

COMPANY: Refined lady, linguist, traveled, desires position with lady or young girl going abroad. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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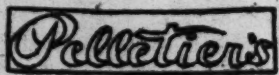
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Last Year's Output

By H. M. TOMLINSON

IT WAS the office of the literary editor of one of London's daily papers; the fifth floor, too, inaccessible without a guide, and the last perilous eyrie of a mountain labyrinth. It had a window which would have shown a lower plateau of tiles and chimneys toward St. Paul's, only the window was too dirty. The visitor, who till then had held at a respectful distance, the learning, the wit, and the improving expositions of contemporary literature of the famous man of letters, was shocked. The room looked like a study which years ago had been sacked by barbarians, and never entered since. No editor was visible. The scene of dusty litter was rather like that of the receiving port of a waste-paper factory. A table just inside the door was an archaeological mound of pamphlets, books, and papers; its dust was that of antiquity, though on the summit there appeared to be a late and accidental deposit of some new volumes. A settle under the window bore a disaster of minor verse. At the bottom of a wall reclined a precipitation, like the screens at the foot of a shale-cliff, of forgotten volumes; they had fallen under stress from the shelves above, which were a series of colored strata, contorted, involuted, and reversed, of modern novels. A desk with a high back stood in the room's center, but it rose several feet beyond its natural height with an ancient accumulation dangerously poised. A head presently rose above that, and we were welcomed; such a face and its smile was like the personification of beautiful order amid chaos. Perhaps some signs of alarm at the condition of modern letters still showed in us, for we were invited to be undismayed. "All this" (an arm swept round the room) "is rubbish." So it looked. "Don't forget," said the man of letters, "there were 10,482 books published in this country last year, and a daily paper has only 300 issues in the same period—an impossible task."

Yet, we gathered, there was far from being any need to review the whole of the year's issue of books, even supposing we could count ten thousand days in the year, or about a book a day. And, indeed, so we are told, were the same as the dry leaves that rattle past the porch on a windy day in autumn. When they are published they fall, and the elements at once sweep them away into nowhere.

The Critics' Signaling
Every man who sits at an editorial table to which new publications are brought would agree to that; and yet, it is fair to add, it would not be easy for a new and good book to appear in English and to escape altogether a measure of praise. Some reviewer, somewhere, would be sure to observe its merits shining in the obscuring mass, and would make an attractive fuss over his lucky find. Not that that would be certain to save it. That call to attention would probably do no more than signify to a new author that he had been observed with approval by a critical onlooker. But the public might give no more notice to the call than it did, at first, to the continued signing of most of those toward Conrad, Hudson, and Doughty. If Hudson had published nothing after "Green Mansions" where now would be his "public"? Yet did he ever write anything better?

It is doubtful, too, if in 1888, for instance, when the literary surveys were hastily glancing over that year's publications, to select "the best of the year," they were so certain of "Arabia Deserta" as to name it in every list they compiled. Now let us ask how many novels of its year have survived with it. Yet of one thing we may be sure: that of those surveys were but lists of their year's fiction, which is, I suppose, almost lost. And so are composed, we have noticed, the surveys of the books published in 1922. I went through one such survey of last year's books, by one of our most distinguished critics, and apparently he had seen nothing all the 12 months but novels. Now, it is natural that we should be at-

tracted to a teller of tales; the Caliph of Baghdad did not call for the poets, the travelers, the astronomers, but for those who could devise distracting stories. The Caliph was like most of us, for we delight in entertaining yarns, good food, roses, leisure, and children. It is right that we should return some show of joy in gratitude for bounty. Do not let us forget, however, that great book of Doughty's we have named. For what is it? It is not only the best book of its year, but one of the most remarkable of its century. And does not its beauty include much that convinces us that this earth is well-ordered when we see roses and children on a summer morning? Our delight in it, when we think over it, is the same, and springs from the same cause.

The Novels Exclusively
Therefore there is something naive in the critic's exclusion of all but the novels from his list of last year's best books. We may declare he was showing ingratitude, at least. Entertaining stories are good, but they are not all the good. Fiction was easily at the head, numerically, of the list of new books—1800 new novels, to be exact. Yet how many of the new novels, which a critic had to read, can he now recall with pleasure, with a sense of discovery, with a feeling of certainty that the world's stock of good things has received a worthy addition? I did not read many of them, but I would venture only Miss Katherine Mansfield's "Garden Party," a volume of short stories, and Stella Benson's "The Poor Man." The art of fiction, which is the art of transmitting significantly the history of mankind, is, on the face of it, not so easy. It presents a problem which has seriously perturbed the minds even of masters, as a critical reading of "Lord Jim," for instance, would warn any beginner. There is the same difficulty in presenting, to the minds of the simple, the wonders and implications of astronomy. That, too, presupposes knowledge, experience, a sure judgment for what is essential in so much that is important, and an instinct for design, or re-creation, or what we call "drama." Something must be imagined forth out of what looked like chaos. Yet, as we are aware, it is usually on the art of fiction that the young apprentice tries his hand; hence the huge output of new novels.

An Important Failure
If we select one of the attempts of last year that failed we may begin to understand how difficult the art of fiction really is. "This Freedom," by all accounts, was a success. We will let that pass. But let us take a quite different sort of novel, Rebecca West's "The Judge." Rebecca West, we all admit, is a writer who, in controversy, can be so formidable that one ought to be excused from engaging with her. She has a wit which so destroys an opponent that he is unaware anything has happened to him; only the onlookers, evidently, all that is involved in the problem of the novel. She never goes into print precipitously, as a careless person boards casually a moving train. In "The Judge" there is a clear attempt at a large, significant design, such as moves an architect when he sets out his plan. There are whole chapters in the book, particularly the opening chapters, which are admirable contributions to the prose of the year. Yet, as a whole, the book fails—it fails as a creative and completely imagined work. It is, indeed, incomplete. It suggests, in fact, with its right beginning, how noble the structure might have been. But so much of the mass and weight of the material, and so well enough, has overcome the author. She did not know what to do with it, or she was tired of it. The stuff lies about the ground, unutilized. The fragments are finely considered, well-wrought, and just in their proportion, but they are not in place, and often they are not in accord. Let us commend all young and eager practitioners of the art of fiction to an examination of this last novel of Rebecca West, which is at least one of the great attempts of the year, and consequently a failure of more importance than any easy success.

Signor Giolitti's Memoirs

Memorie della Mia Vita

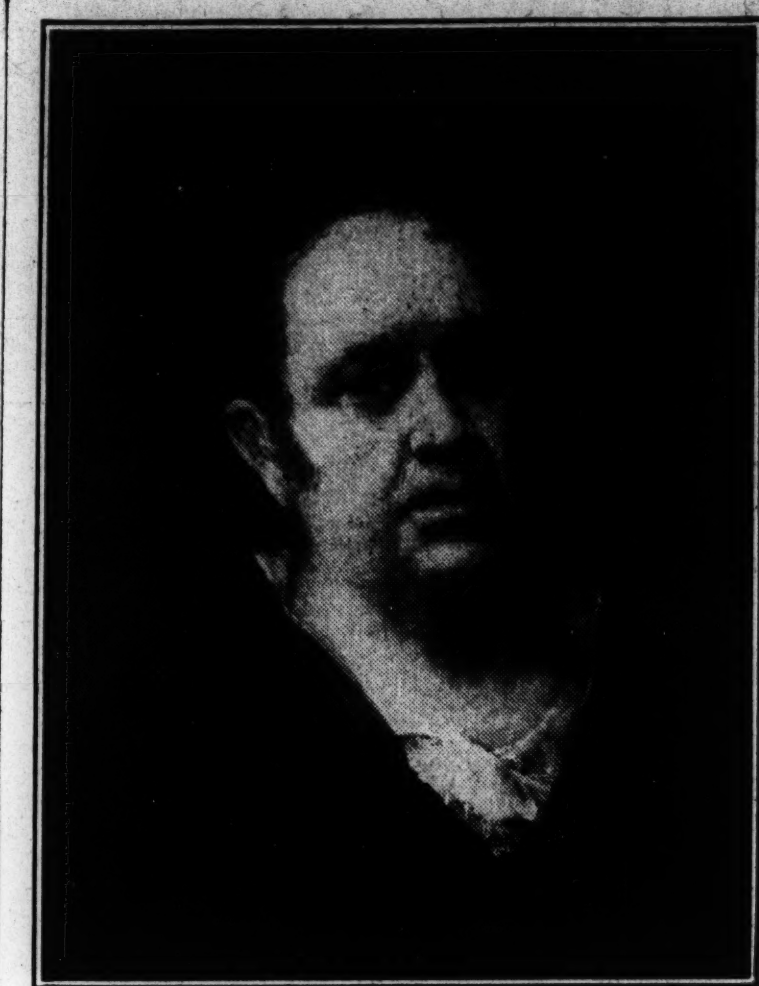
(Memories of My Life). By G. Giolitti. Milan: Treves Brothers. Two volumes. 50 lire.

It is the fashion for ex-premiers to write their memoirs, but Senator Malagodi tells us, in the preface to these memoirs, that he had difficulty in persuading Signor Giolitti to put upon paper the records of his long career. Fortunately, the editor of La Tribuna succeeded, otherwise we should have lost the most valuable contribution to modern Italian history that has been made for many years. Signor Giolitti, who was born in 1842, too late to participate in the wars of Italian independence, entered Parliament in 1882, with a rich administrative experience behind him; began the first of his five Premierships in 1892, ended the fourth of them in 1921, and is still a prominent figure in public life. Like many of the great men of action, he cut a poor figure in the class-room, won no prizes (except for history), was repelled by the arid and pedantic classical teaching of that period, and preferred Scott's novels to mathematics. Ingo sense a literary man, but despising rhetoric and abjuring philosophy, he is essentially a man of sterling common sense, without sentiment and illusions.

Although Signor Giolitti is primarily a parliamentarian, occupied mainly with internal affairs, he has frequently been engaged, more especially during the years of 1913-15, with important international questions, and this portion of his "Memories" will be of most interest to readers outside Italy. He relates how, twice in 1913, Austria tried to force Italy to take joint action with her against Montenegro, at the time of the Scutari question, first of

all; and, secondly, by requesting her to support Austrian aggression against Serbia in August, a year before the "punitive expedition" of 1914. In both occasions the Marquess Di San Giuliano, then Foreign Minister, referred the matter to the decision of his chief, Signor Giolitti, the Premier, who refused to allow Italy to be used as an Austrian cat's-paw. He pointed out, with characteristic good sense, that a naval demonstration against the Montenegrin mountains would be ridiculous; and that, if it were made effective by the disembarkation of troops, Russia would intervene to save Montenegro, and a European war, in which Italy would be involved, would be the result.

Signor Giolitti foresaw that the war would be long, not an affair of a few months as Signor Salandra, then Premier, imagined. He makes two charges against Salandra: One of concealing from Parliament the fact that the secret treaty of London of April 26, 1915, bound Italy to make war against Germany as well as against Austria, whereas the country was led to believe that the war was against Austria alone; and secondly of breaking the treaty of London by not declaring war against Germany at all—a declaration reserved for Salandra's successor, Signor Boselli. It will be noticed that, in this defense of his policy, Giolitti omits all those idealistic motives which actuated men like Bissolati. Throughout, he has been a realist in politics, in this respect being typical of the "third Italy" which has arisen since 1870, the Garibaldian epic giving place to a period of drab, practical administration, which has continued until the recent advent of a dictatorship under Signor Mussolini.



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Francisco de Goya's Portrait of Himself, in the Prado Museum, Madrid

Goya at Close Range

Goya as Portrait Painter

By A. de Beruete y Moret. London: Constable, 52s. 6d. Houghton Mifflin & Co.

This book is the first of a series of three volumes, devoted to Goya, done into English by Mr. Selwyn Brinton. Señor D. Aureliano de Beruete y Moret, Director of the Prado Museum, has produced a work not only monumental in its treatment of the greatest portrait painter the world has ever known, but a classic treatise on the times in which Goya lived, vivifying his pages with anecdote and comment full of color and conviction. His authoritative treatment of Goya, the man, is not less important than that of Goya the artist. Goya has suffered a great deal at the hands of biographers; most of them weaving into his extravagant life much that is picturesque, untrue. His present biographer doubts this nonsense and gives us in its place a milder Goya, a man of great intellectual stature and more convincingly the originator of his marvelous portraits. Several intimate letters of the artist are included in the volume, which reveal a tender side of his nature.

The work of Goya is little known in England, although many fine examples of his work, including the wonderful "Duchessa de Alba," were seen at Burlington House, in the exhibition of Spanish painting, two years ago. The book, however, is rich in the works of this master and the British Museum has some fine drawings. Naturally it is to the Prado Museum, rich also in

Velázquez, the greatest influence Goya had, that we must first of all go to the best works of this painter, so essentially Spanish in temperament and technique. Although the present volume is devoted to the portraits of our painter, there is much in it that illuminates the dark corners of the history of painting, in the gap which seems to exist between ancient and modern art. Goya stood on the threshold, holding in one hand, as it were, the living reality of the past, and in the other the torch which was to light the way for Manet and Cézanne. As Mr. Brinton points out, to understand the movement in painting which arose in Paris about 1860, "we have to go back to Goya; to understand Goya we shall find authoritative guidance in the present volume." And, as if to complete a cycle in our thought, the name of Galsworthy thrusts itself before us, when looking at the splendid reproductions in the book. It is noticeable that, however fine such things as the portrait of himself (probably his greatest work), Goya was uneven in his technique. But so often do opposite extremes meet in the great painter, that it is not surprising, albeit, that it should be when it is pointed out, that Goya was not only a painter of the "Iron Dukes," but also a most tender and sympathetic delineator of children. The position this book should take upon our shelves is impossible to overestimate. It is a masterpiece of work on a masterly subject, and the student alike in the history of art and artists, and of the meaning of present-day movements in painting, it is indispensable.

Women in the Factory

An Administrative Adventure 1893-1921

By Dame Adelaide M. Anderson, D.B.E., M.A., Formerly H. L. M. Lady Inspector of Factories, Home Office. With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., London: Macmillan, 7s. 6d. net.

In surveying British industrial development since the war, it may be claimed that the chief point of interest observable beneath the strikes, lockouts and other surface disturbances, is the growing recognition of work as social service. As yet this change of outlook is hardly expressed in direct terms, but the reorganization of factory life upon this tacit assumption is noticeable in many up-to-date establishments and is deepening self-government amongst the workers in their new environment.

Curiously enough, this development has been hastened by the increasing employment of women in factory life, being reluctantly long before the war, and reaching its zenith during the "dilution" system of the war. For, just as the suffering and exploitation of little children, at the beginning of the industrial revolution, led to the Factory Acts (from 1802 onward) and the amelioration of the worst evils of factory life for all industrial workers; so the trials, overwork and underpayment of women in industry have gradually led to the reaction from which the movement toward the humanization of industry has largely sprung.

Yet the women's part in British industry is but little known. A valuable contribution is, therefore, offered to the student of Labor problems, as to the general reader, by the recently published volume, "Women in the Factory," by Dame Adelaide M. Anderson, D.B.E., M.A., formerly Chief Woman Inspector for the Home Office. In this book, Dame Adelaide gives the inside history of the official Women Inspectorate of Factories and Workshops, from its beginning in 1893 with two women inspectors, until 1921, when 30 women officials saw the fruit of their work of their department.

For 24 out of the 28 years under review, Dame Adelaide, as chief of this department, was engaged in a hard-fought struggle for better conditions for the factory women under her care. Her record is, as Lord Cave says in a foreword to the volume, "a story worth the telling," to which may be added the judgment that it will be at once a revelation and an inspiration to the general reader.

A revelation, since most of us are apt to assume—in view of the long series of British factory acts—that factory conditions have been at least tolerable for the workers during the period of their development; and an inspiration, in that the reader is brought face to face with the undaunted courage, the unflinching intelligence and devotion and the ultimate success of this small band of women officials, added so grudgingly to their share in the work of improvement of factory conditions.

Before women were admitted to the position of factory inspectors, the chief inspector of factories put on record (in 1879) his doubt as to whether such an office were suitable to a woman and that he failed "to see advantage likely to arise from her ministrations in a factory . . . so opposite to the sphere of her good work in the hospital, the school, or the home."

Fourteen years later the Women Inspectorate was initiated, Dame Adelaide M. Anderson, D.B.E., M.A., formerly Chief Woman Inspector for the Home Office. In this book, Dame Adelaide gives the inside history of the official Women Inspectorate of Factories and Workshops, from its beginning in 1893 with two women inspectors, until 1921, when 30 women officials saw the fruit of their work of their department.

Familiar Plays in Print

Publishers continue to present formidable monthly lists of printed plays, no, while theater-goers in New York are asking one another if they have seen Mr. Galsworthy's latest play, other theater-lovers all over the country are asking one another if they have read it. The time has long since passed, moreover, when the list was composed mainly of plays which were achieving the distinction of print because of the literary importance of their respective authors or because of the notable success accorded them on their productions on the stages of New York and the few cities fortunate enough to receive them on tour. Indeed, except for the untutored activity of many an ambitious amateur organization, many of the books of plays which one finds at hand nowadays would be fairly certain of a mere closet-drama existence, regardless of whether or not the playwrights intended them for such.

But in a season which brings us printed plays from the pens of such writers as Sir James Barrie, John Galsworthy, and Hartley Manners, we of the reading and read-to-public can well forgive any number of mediocre offerings. It is interesting to note that Barrie's "Dear Brutus" has waited five years to attain the permanence of print and that we are in our eighth year of hope for the publication of the stage version of "Peter Pan." But now with "Dear Brutus" we have a fresh opportunity to share this distinguished dramatist's skillful humor and charming idealism, as expressed through a play the production of which several years ago made a deep impression on the theater-going public all over the United States. A play which charms and cheers, while at the same time it inspires one to talk less about how things should be done and so allow more time for doing them, to think not of second chances, or might-have-beens, or used-to-bes, but instead to pay more heed to the ever present chances and now-ares and will-bes—and of such stuff is this "Dear Brutus" made—a play which is bound to react in this fashion to even the most superficial reader is an invaluable contribution to the literature of the present day and its publication occasions profound thanks to the author and to the publisher and congratulations to the public.

Unlike the publishing of Barrie's plays, J. Hartley Manners' "The National Anthem" has lately closed his successful New York production, and now says his say to an unlimited public. In an outspoken foreword the author bemoans the fact that he finds those of us too young to brave the dangers of 1914-18, and thus now reaching an age when the confronting of new problems can be shared, have, without the slightest excuse of being given any noble service, followed in the pleasure-craving and jarring dance steps of their elders. In four well-written and extremely effective acts we are presented with an unrelenting example of the handwork of "the three cures today menacing the young—drugs, the blare of the dancing craze, and the automobile," and all during these tragic happenings, which take place in New York and Paris, the elders themselves look on, and most of them see no harm. When the last curtain has fallen and left us impressed to degrees necessarily varying, according to our first-hand acquaintance with "jazz" and its problems, it is not pleasant to recall the words of one of the fathers in the first act when he says that this particular kind of fun, developed by the present generation, will pass and something else will take its place, "worse, maybe," Mr. Manners claims.

Thus it is that Dickens, of all writers, is peculiarly fitted to draw out the best in his characters, and the life surrounding them, with an accuracy which even today gives them personality and activity. Whether it be the dirty "Three Cripples," Bill Sikes' favorite resort, or the sumptuous Pavilion Hotel at Folkestone, Dickens has a personal allurements which he could not resist. In handling this material, the author makes no attempt at continuity. Taking the various Dickens volumes, he has searched out the important and many unimportant inns and taverns which have played their parts, has identified them so far as is possible, and has created an atmosphere by quoting from the Dickens volumes themselves. It all makes interesting reading; but, as already intimated, more interest comes from that which the book suggests than what the book contains. This means a double pleasure for those who recall with enjoyment the adventures of Mr. Wackford Squeers and Nicholas Nickleby at the Saracen's Head; Sairey Gamp and Betsey Prig and Mr. Lewsome at the Black Bull, Dick Swiveler at the Little Inn, and other similar associations.

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The National Anthem. By J. Hartley Manners. New York: The George H. Doran Company, \$1.95.

Five One-Act Comedies. By Lawrence Langner. Chicago: Stewart Kidd Company, \$2.50.

Third Book of Short Plays. By Mary Macmillan. New York: The George H. Doran Company, \$2.50.

More Dickens Inns

Dickensian Inns and Taverns

By B. W. Manners. Charles Scribner's Sons, \$3 net.

Any volume which sits before his comfortable library fire, to conjure up scenes from Dickens' writings which have delighted him in years gone by, cannot be other than a vehicle of happiness. The previous volume by Mr. Manners, "The Inns and Taverns of Dickens," contains perhaps a livelier interest because of the peculiar fruitfulness of the ground; but it is fitting that this second volume should complete the list of inns and taverns which have played their parts in the immortal stories.

The motor car, while never replacing the old stage coach as an object of romance, has been responsible for reopening the highways and byways, and has given a new lease of life to what stands today as a relic of old coaching inns or taverns. This gives the present generation a greater interest in the general subject, albeit the nature of the inns themselves must naturally be quite unlike those pictured in the early coaching days. Dickens himself shared Dr. Johnson's view that there was no private house in which people could enjoy themselves so well as at a good tavern, and that "there is nothing as yet contrived by man which so much happiness is produced as in a good tavern or inn."

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beauty as the birthright of this generation, and makes his plea for its restoration, and there is no doubt that he has successfully and effectively accomplished what he set out to do, with the questions he raises causing interesting and worthwhile discussion wherever the play is read.

"Five One-Act Comedies," by Lawrence Langner, boasts a six-page introduction by St. John Ervine, wherein he discusses marriage and remarks about the plays and their author in rather dull fashion. Mr. Langner's five plays have all stood the test of professional or semi-professional production, and with the exception of the first in the group, "Matinatus," it is probable that they have done so with greater success than they stand this new test of reading. They are all satirically concerned with the institution of marriage and are comedies of situation rather than of character. "Matinatus" is a delightfully conceived and sustained comedy of Columbine, Pierrot, and Harlequin, and in general all of them are invested with marked originality, though with much straining for "smart" effects and too many relapses into obvious and unadorned "gags." "Another Way Out" is clever, satirical, and ironic, yet always treated so lightly that no sting is felt. "Pie" is an amusing comedy of policemen and morality, and an original working-out of the old and tried proverb that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. In spite of their similarity of subject matter, the originality which marks all five plays is decidedly varied. Mr. Langner was one of the founders of the Washington Square Players, probably the first organization to start the one-act play on its path to present-day popular recognition and he is now one of the six able directors of the New York Theater Guild.

"Third Book of Short Plays," by Mary Macmillan, includes one three-act play and six one-acts, in all of which Miss Macmillan seems to have some instances present original possibilities. There is a tendency in all of them to repeat and draw out slight situations, with a decided overabundance of poor puns. A reader coming to Miss Macmillan's plays for the first time, through this book, even while recognizing their efforts to meet amateur requirements, cannot help but feel that the author found the printed-play market so profitable that she hastened too quickly to assemble a new collection. The scenes in all seven plays are simple and can be easily staged by amateurs.

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THE HOME FORUM

George Sand and the Puppets of Nohant

AMONG the many who, through long periods of time and in almost all parts of the world, have found delight in puppets, George Sand is one of those who has written at length of little figures which, for so many years, occupied and amused her leisure hours. She does not, it is true, write with the discernment and imaginative understanding of some of the lovers of marionettes; but she describes with much detail the little theater which, for more than a quarter of a century, gave so much pleasure to herself and her son Maurice, to her friends, and, later on, to her grandchildren.

The Marionette Theater of Nohant had its beginnings in 1847, with a staff of two—Maurice Sand and his friend, Eugene Lambert, and an audience of two—George Sand and Victor Borie; with a booth improvised from "a chair, whose back, turned towards the spectators, was filled in by a large drawing portfolio and a table cloth," and, as performers, "two sticks of fire-wood, scarcely roughed out, and swathed in rags."

The first evening's entertainment proved so amusing that the "audience" immediately demanded some little painted figures and a regular stage for them to move upon, for subsequent performances. This wish was gratified by a "theater" consisting of a "light framework covered with flowered calico, and seven actors carved from a block of firewood: M. Guignol, Pierrot, Puripluri, Combrille, Isabelle, della Spada, Captain, Arbat, a Gendarme and a Monstre vert."

Maurice Sand whose love for the theater had led him to an affectionate study of its history, some of the results of these studies being embodied in his volumes "Masques et Bouffons," as well as to the practice of improvising comedy in a private theater in his home, was the leader in the construction and direction of the new puppet stage; but his mother was an eager collaborator, and proudly claims the credit for the construction of the "Monstre vert," explaining that it possessed a "vast maw, destined to swallow Pierrot," formed of a pair of red-lined slippers, and a body made of a bluish satin sleeve, so that, in spite of the fact that it was always known to the subsequent audiences as the Green Monster, it was, in fact, not green but blue!

Fairy plays with improvised dialogues at first held the stage, and seven pieces were given during the first winter, the little theater soon being enlarged in size.

In 1848 a dozen plays were given; and, almost every evening after dinner, the stage was set up

and a performance given, save when all were busy on the work of carving and dressing more figures while one of the party read aloud.

More puppets emerged by degrees from the wood-block to enlarge the company, until, in 1849, seventeen personages were ready, and, from that time onwards, a small room, known to George Sand in her childhood as the "Salle des archives," was devoted entirely to "The Muses," to a private theater and the puppet stage.

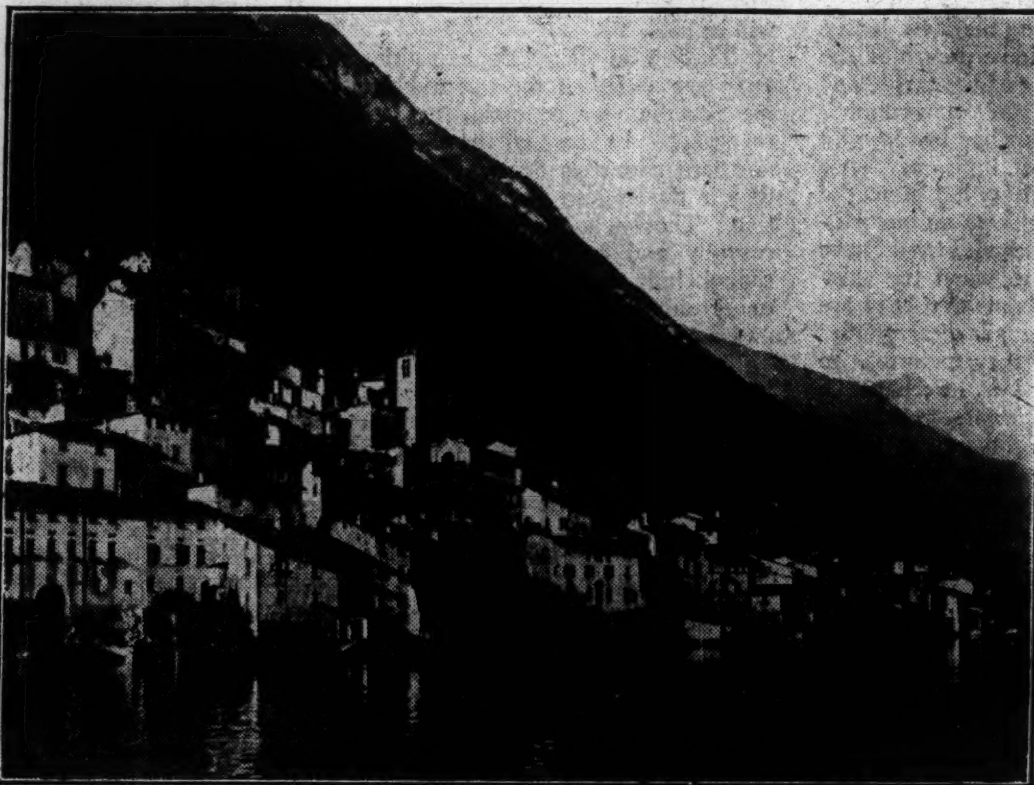
Of all the details of this puppet theater, of the construction of the figures, the plays given, the properties, the mechanism, the lighting, the distinguished people who were associated with it either as manipulators or spectators, George Sand has written at length in one of her essays, which, together with a further passage of hers upon marion-

On Lake Lugano

MANY summers have passed since that excursion on Lake Lugano. Yet there are several distinct impressions, which youthful imagination stamped upon memory in such bold relief that they are most vividly remembered to this day. One of these impressions centers on our visit to Gandria.

Our boat had just passed a lonely, aristocratic-looking Italian mansion, built on the mountain side, some two hundred feet above the water's edge, and I remember how my imagination was busily engaged in weaving around it a story of Troubadour love and Boccaccio romance. The house was surrounded by stately cedar trees, giving it a somewhat somber appearance, and bore on its facade, in large gilt letters, the salutation "Salve." A fascinating sight; wonderful food for playful fancy.

Then we passed the Italo-Swiss border, where I



Publishers Photo Service, New York

GANDRIA, ON LAKE LUGANO.

ettes in "L'Homme de Neige," was fully translated for English readers, together with the Puppets of Nohant, in "The Marionette," published in Florence in 1918.

She writes of the costumes, with the making of which she was entrusted for more than thirty years, passing "many evenings and sometimes nights in this minute work"; and of the variety of scenery which her son designed for her pleasure, and of the various devices which they adopted to give greater freedom and at the same time greater control in the manipulation of her burattini, while a volume, "Le Théâtre des Marionnettes" published in 1890, contains fifteen plays which had been performed at various times on the small stage and with the wooden troupe which had been the delight and amusement, not only of the Nohant household but of a wider circle, for so many years.

Stories in the Chintz Room

Tales of her childhood—we wanted more and more of them; but chiefly we wanted the same anecdotes, two or three, over and over again—and in the exact original form, which we could always supply (and still could, I should think today, if our cousin's memory faltered. Our demands followed her everywhere, at all times of day; and when she was "dressing for dinner" it was the best chance of all. Then we were free from interruption. I discern a child who stands by the dressing-table in the tiny Chintz Room, fingering the pin-cushion and the brushes, listening enraptured.

These stories became dramas, brilliantly visual, as our cousin told them. Brushing and plaiting her long rich hair, she picked up the details of the scene, found nobly descriptive words for them, hung thrillingly upon her climax; and when she reached it, with a gesture of her brush or her handful of hair-pins she would act it to the life—the listener throbbed with satisfaction. They were beautiful stories, not so much for their stirring incident as for the sharp actuality of their setting. An incident has no value in itself, it is exactly interesting as the artist can make it; and this cousin was an artist indeed. Ah, that strange wild comedy of the tapoca pudding—the plate-full of loathsome jellied lumps that had been placed before her, a well-behaved child, and that suddenly, swiftly, she had tilted with one turn of her hand into the napkin upon her lap; she was laughing out, you see, and it was a critical occasion, and she was on her best behavior; but the strange deed was done in a flash, and nobody noticed—it is a fact. She was able to conceal the warm sagging mass, carry it out and bury it in the garden afterwards; and by the time when she had reached the burial in the shrubbery emotion had risen and surged and toppled over in a gurgling of the listener's approval—she had told the story just as she had told it before, in its classical form, and on the whole, among many good, it was surely her very best.

The Chintz Room was minute; it just fitted in one of the gables in the oldest part of the house—the gable, curved and scrolled, which carried the date of the battle of Edgehill. It was a tiny room without a fire-place, and the small-paneled casement window almost filled one side of it. You craned up and stood on tiptoe to search the cracks and crevices of the window-sill; for there was always a rumour that a beast, a centipede, had once walked out of one of them, straggling on all its feet, to the proper horror of our cousin who occupied the room. It would be a triumph to entice it forth again; but that was not necessary—you had only to say that you had caught sight of it, just for a moment, and our dear cousin was ready with brilliant shrieks of dismay. It was well worth while to repeat the scare, several times.

Or again you could stand by the table, mounted upon a stool, and turn the pages of the little fat leather volume, her hymn-book; and let me state the fact plainly: it was in that volume that the present author first found a page, a printed page, turn intelligible to the eye; it seemed to happen in a minute, after all that useless grind over spellings-books and such-like at home. I could read, it appeared; some magic had operated. But what a beautiful picture of the child, balanced upon the footstool by the dressing-table, reading "Ode in royal David's city" out aloud, so confidently, so proudly—if it fails to strike another as charming, I assure you it struck the child. A warm and satisfactory sense of holiness, the kind of solemn aura that hangs about the children in a Sunday-school—could one pretend to be unconscious of this, for all one's proper meekness? One could only hope that it was not unobserved; and I dare say indeed that the brightly glancing young lady, brushing out the long golden coils of her hair, observed and smiled.—Percy Lubbock in "Earlham"

saw for the first time Italian frontier guardsmen, quick, smart, with a picturesque air about them. They wore greenish uniforms, a small, green felt hat with an emerald-green feather at the side, and had their rifles swung sideways across their backs, leaving their arms free. They could be seen climbing agilely up and down the steep mountain side, probably in search of smugglers. I at once scented adventure.

Then we came to Gandria. Descriptions of this village had figured so prominently during the trip; and Gandria to me connoted picturesque, quaintness, charm. Alas, I had not yet learned to conceive of these ideas in terms of Italy, with the result that when we arrived I had a rude disappointment. The difference between my preconceived picture and actually was disappointingly antipodal. But I soon began to appreciate the fact that there is more than one kind of picturesque, and of quaintness, and of charm. The fault had not been Gandria's but mine. As a matter of fact, my experience had not been different from that of thousands of visitors to Italy (or Italian Switzerland, as in this case). Indeed, it is a common occurrence for a visitor to be thoroughly disappointed at first, but happy for him who can resist the temptation to take the next train home.

For almost invariably a strange transformation takes place in him, an indefinable yet clearly noticeable change. After a while, he begins to like the place, feels at home, is happy. All that seemed ugly, becomes beautiful; all that was colorless, assumes vitality.

What has happened? What magic is at work? Let one answer, I answer. I only know that after two days' stay at Gandria, I was not only reconciled, but the charm of the place became irresistible. The azure lake, with a bold mountain range shooting up abruptly from the opposite shore, the olive groves on the stony slopes, the cluster of solid stone houses like a terrace rising from the very water's edge, the free and friendly demeanor of the natives—all captivated my fancy, my desire for experiences. And that spring sun, ah that sun!

Leigh Hunt's Poetry

The man is memorable. For one thing, he was the surest critic of poetry whom England had in the last century. He recognized the genius of Keats; and he also recognized the genius of Coventry Patmore, and of Rossetti ("an unquestionable poet"); he wrote one of the most amusing autobiographies in the English language; he worked almost as hard, though not with so much scholarship, as the estimable Southey—and he wrote poems. Even those of us who love "The Jar of Honey" or the "Autobiography" have always been a little shy of appreciating Leigh Hunt's poetry. Poetry which made even the young Keble indignant, poetry whose peculiar qualities so enraged the more stupid contemporary critics that they could not see the beauty of the poetry of Hunt's friends, poetry produced in such bulk, and poetry so easily occasioned.

The long poems—"Rimini!" especially—are better than their reputation; but they do not demand to be read. Leigh Hunt was an easy writer; he evidently enjoyed his liquid, loose lines with their easy rhymes and indeterminate ends. I can see him as he writes "Rimini," or "Bacchus and Ariadne," or "The Gentle Armour," snapping his fingers at the malicious spirit of Pope, defying his close and careful couplets.

It is, however, his briefer pieces which establish Hunt's claim to be a poet. "Jenny Kissed Me," is in all the anthologies; and deserves to be; and there are other things which deserve to be beside it. There is, for instance, the sonnet to the Nile:—

"It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands,
Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream,
And times and things, as in that vision, seem
Keeping along its path their eternal stands—
Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands
That roamed through the young world, the glory
Of high Sesostris, and that southern beam,
The laughing queen who caught the world's great haunts."

The sestet is inferior—and there are flaws in the octave; but there is dignity, and a delicacy and solemnity of phrase, not unworthy of Hunt's great friend Keats.—The Weekly Westminster Gazette.

We Give What We Are

He is the best teacher of others who is best taught himself; that which we know and love we cannot but communicate.—Thomas Arnold.

True Solvency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE one engaged in business, and to all others as well, there is much satisfaction, and worthy satisfaction, in being solvent, in being able to meet every obligation at the date due, and in conducting his business according to this rule. To the person dealing with the problems of daily life, the certainty that all needs can be supplied and abundance assured comes as welcome tidings.

Christian Science brings this message, and teaches men and women today how they may utilize divine Truth and Love to meet and solve the problems of human existence. Thus Christian Science is repeating anew the comforting message of the Christ, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Let us consider, then, the question of solvency from the standpoint of Christian Science, in order that we may see its true basis, and its normal and practical operation.

Christian Science makes it clear that all that is needed for upright living is to reflect God—divine Life, Truth, and Love. Insolvency is obviously a manifestation of lack of love; and when this is clearly recognized, the individual is awakened to strive intelligently to correct this seeming lack by reflecting divine Love more fully. Mrs. Eddy gives very helpful advice when she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242): "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error—self-will, self-justification, and self-love, which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

We read in the fourth chapter of the second book of Kings that the widow of one of the sons of the prophets was in financial straits, and that she appealed to Elisha for help. Elisha clearly understood that divine Love is infinite, and that the supply provided by divine Love is always available, to be used and enjoyed. Through this understanding, the widow's small supply of oil was multiplied, so that she was able to satisfy her creditors; and she had sufficient left over to provide a comfortable living for herself and for her children. Christian Science has revealed the understanding enjoyed by prophets and apostles; and through the inspiration of divine Love arising from this understanding of Love's infinitude, such human needs in the present day are being properly met.

A mother, who is a Christian Scientist, some years ago was left alone with a small family, her husband's estate being heavily involved. She had little or no business experience; and in the midst of a seemingly widespread financial stringency, her prospect of retaining the property appeared to be very uncertain. However, this mother, having a clear, demonstrable understanding of Christian Science, was able to realize the availability of divine Love, and solved each problem on this basis. The lawyers who were handling the estate were astonished to find that the money flowed in to enable her to clear off all indebtedness, while collections for other clients seemed to be almost at a standstill. In a remarkably short time the debts were all paid, and the estate settled; and the mother and her small family were placed in a position of comfort and freedom from financial care.

In the midst of the misunderstandings and seeming perplexities of human relationships, it is good to recognize how loving—how reflecting—divine Love dispels every discord. True solvency is demonstrated as the human beliefs of fear, hatred, envy, jealousy, revenge, anger, malice—error of every sort—are dispelled by the reflection of Truth and Love. This right thinking leads, step by step, to the correct solution of each problem, and brings into experience the supply of all that is needed for normal, harmonious, well-balanced living. Mrs. Eddy gives a simple and efficacious rule in this connection, when she writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 104): "I will love, if another hates. I will gain a balance on the side of good, my true being."

Here, then, is the solution of the belief of insolvency; we must meet and solve all difficulties through reflecting divine Truth and Love. When this becomes clear to us, we shall never whine, even though we seem to be hemmed in on all sides with difficulties, whether these appear in the form of domestic troubles, business anxieties, mental or physical disorders. We shall meet all problems courageously and as opportunities to prove the power and presence of divine Truth and Love; and, so doing, we shall solve them. Paul gave a helpful rule for true solvency, when he wrote: "I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Marvell and Moore in the Bermudas

Another literary production, that of Andrew Marvell, has no historical basis so far as Bermuda is concerned. . . . Nevertheless, Marvell's beautiful "Song of the Emigrants in Bermuda" has a high place in English literature. . . .

"Where the remote Bermudas ride
In ocean's bosom unexplored,
From a small boat that rowed along
The listening waves received this song:
'What should we do but sing his praise
That led us through the watery maze
Unto an Isle so long unknown,
And yet far kinder than our own! . . .

'He gave us this eternal spring,
Which here enamels everything;
And sends the fowls to us in care,
On daily visits through the air.

'He hangs in shades the orange bright,
Like golden lamps in a green night;
And ends in the pomegranate close
Jewels more rich than Ormus shows. . . .

'Oh let our voice his praise exalt,
Till it arrive at heaven's vault,
Which thence perhaps resounding, may
Echo beyond the Mexican bay! . . .

'Thus sang they in the English boat,
A holy and a cheerful note,
And all the way, to guide their chime,
With falling oars they kept the time."

The true poet of Bermuda is Thomas Moore, that humorous, sentimental Irishman, the poet of Erin, too. Tom Moore came to the islands from Norfolk, Va., by the *Driver*, a Bermuda-built sloop of war, in January, 1804, to fill the rather prosaic post of Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

"Oh, what a tempest whirled us hither," he wrote to George Morgan, an attaché of the British Consulate at Norfolk, by way of describing his stormy voyage, and then,

'But bless the little fairy isle!
How sweetly, after all our ills,
We saw the dewy morning smile
Serenely o'er its fragrant hills! . . .

'Close to my wooded bank below
In glassy calm the waters sleep,
And to the sun-beams proudly show
The coral rocks they love to steep!

'The fainting breeze of morning falls,
The drowsy boat moves slowly past,
And I can almost touch its sails
That languish idly round the mast.

'The sun has now profusely given
The flashes of a noontide heaven,
And as the wave reflects his beams,
Another heaven its surface seems!

'Blue light and clouds of silvery tears
So pictured o'er the waters lie
That every lagid rock appears
To float along a burning sky!"

Moore soon became enamored of Bermuda. It was no great task for him to sing its praises; he wrote of the things as he saw them—wooded islets, limpid water, graceful boats, white cottages, which, said he, "assume often the appearance of little Grecian temples." His descriptive pictures were remarkably faithful.—Walter B. Hayward, in "Bermuda, Past and Present."

Artistic Faculty

There is beauty in the moral world and in the intellectual world; but there is also a beauty which is neither moral nor intellectual—the beauty of the world of art. There are men who are devoid of the power of seeing it. . . . There are others in whom it is an overpowering passion; happy men, born with the productive, or at least, the appreciative, genius of the artist. But, in the mass of mankind, the aesthetic faculty, like the reasoning power and the moral sense, needs to be roused, directed, and cultivated; and I know not why the development of that side of his nature, through which man has access to a perennial spring of ennobling pleasure, should be omitted from any comprehensive scheme of university education.—Huxley.

Primitive Aran Islands

Certainly the Irish Isles of Aran, lying thirty miles west of Galway, are the very outposts of civilization. There is no land, even in the remote Hebrides, to equal their primitiveness. There are three islands in the group—Inishmaan or the Big Island, Inishmaan, or the Middle Island, and Inishboe or the east-lying island. It is on Inishmaan that the most primitive conditions prevail, and here the older people are still unable to converse in any language save Erse. It is said, too, that the Erse spoken on Inishmaan is the most pure in all Ireland.

Amongst other peculiarities the islanders wear remarkable home-made shoes known as pampooties. Each shoe consists of a piece of raw cow hide, with the hair on the outside, faced over the toe and round the heel with two ends of fishing line, and tied about the instep. This very primitive though comfortable footwear is, I believe, found nowhere else in Ireland, nor even in the most out-of-the-way districts of the highlands and islands of Scotland. Many of the Aran islanders wear a broad Tam O' Shanter bonnet; over thick blue jerseys they wear waistcoats. Overcoats are unknown among them.

A curious and very primitive type of boat, similar to that used by Saint Columba when he sailed from Ireland to Iona in the sixth century, is used by the islanders to this day. It is known as a curragh and in appearance is canoe-like, being long, deep, and narrow, with a prow very high out of the water—in order to stand the heavy surf which almost always breaks on these wild shores. A curragh is made of cow hide or canvas, and although any pointed stick or umbrella would make a hole in the bottom very easily, it is a strong and seaworthy craft. Most of the curraghs are six-car, and manned by three islanders, each pulling two oars.

A proportion of the islanders are of Spanish origin, descendants of Spanish Armada crews, and a common name on the islands is Costello. They are a kind-hearted, hospitable people.

Science and Health

With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1923

EDITORIALS

IN THE French occupation of the Ruhr, which is so widely condemned and so generally thought to be full of menace to peace, there may lurk a certain advantage to at least a part of humanity. Whether the French are successful in collecting their claims against Germany in this way or not, they will unquestionably disorganize and interrupt the great iron and steel industry of the Ruhr Valley to such an extent that for months, perhaps years to come, its part as a competitor in the markets of the world will be negligible. While the general strike threatened by the Germans has thus far not been put into effect, there is already, according to the cabled reports, a noticeable lessening in activity; and the volume of production of the mills and furnaces of that section will undoubtedly be enormously reduced. From this situation some profit may accrue, at least to American labor.

The Ruhr and the 12-Hour Day

Last December Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, declared himself favorably disposed toward the elimination of the 12-hour work day in the mills of that great organization, but expressed his apprehension that it was unsafe economically in the present state of the world's iron and steel industry. He said:

Germany and France are getting back to the 12-hour day, because they must produce and compete with us, and there is agitation in England to the same end. It comes down to this: the price of an eight-hour day would be more than business would pay.

Since that time Judge Gary has been quoted, in the New York Tribune as having said in a confidential memorandum presented to his board of directors, that:

The steel company's report on its investigation of the 12-hour day problem probably will be ready by May. I am not going to argue in favor of the 12-hour day. I am opposed to it if and when it can be eliminated; not because I think it is necessarily harmful, but largely for the reason that there is more or less public sentiment against it. This, I think, does not include more than very few of the workmen themselves.

Now before the report, to which Judge Gary is said to have referred, is issued it will unquestionably be the part of the steel officials in the United States to look carefully into conditions obtaining in the chief producing field of continental Europe. The situation in the Ruhr Valley certainly no longer justifies the apprehension expressed by Judge Gary last year that to abandon the 12-hour work day would be disastrous in the face of German competition. German competition is likely to be very seriously reduced, if indeed not made negligible, by the conditions now established. At the time of Judge Gary's pronouncement, The Christian Science Monitor, commenting upon it, said:

It is a sorry thing if the United States, which has in so many ways led in all that makes for the uplifting of man and the improvement of the lot of the working classes, should in this matter become the leading reactionary force in the world. It seems incredible that war-worn Europe should have to abandon humane and civilized conditions of employment in order to compete with those enforced in the United States, the most prosperous of nations today.

We feel the more strongly now, since it is apparent that Europe as a serious competitor is less to be reckoned with. The time is here and now for the Steel Corporation to put itself squarely on the side of humane conditions of employment. That by so doing it will itself profit is an almost undebatable proposition. But even if there should be a temporary sacrifice of efficiency, it is one that will be made at the present moment, with the assurance that the ultimate accomplishment would be for the good alike of the stockholders and the workmen interested in this great industrial corporation.

THE officials of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Geodetic Survey of Canada are furnishing an inspiring example of co-operation between men who are engaged on work of mathematical precision. Survey work along the boundaries of Canada, the United States, and Alaska is being carried on to the advantage of both countries by an informal agreement between the surveyors to work together. Part of this work, described in the 1922 annual report of the Director, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is the extension of an arc of precise triangulation along the forty-ninth parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific coast and along the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods eastward to the precise triangulation which has been extended a short distance westward from Lake Superior.

Northwest Boundary Surveys

Under this co-operative plan the Canadian and United States surveyors will cover territory across the continent equal in extent to the crossing of European frontiers from the Pyrenees to the Ural mountains.

Among the benefits of co-operation, the triangulation will be available to each country for all classes of work needing precise horizontal control. Another advantage mentioned in the United States director's report is that it makes possible the co-ordination of the surveys and maps of the two countries which join at the boundary, and each boundary monument will then have the same geographic position on the maps and in the publications of the two countries. This is one of the most important and extensive pieces of co-operative geodetic work in surveying and mapping between two countries of which there is record.

On the Pacific coast observations are being continued along the arc of precise triangulation which will extend from Dixon Entrance to White Pass, southeast Alaska.

This is part of a long arc which will extend from Puget Sound, Wash., northward along the coast of Skagway, Alaska, and then down the Yukon River in northwest Canada to a point where that river crosses the boundary between Canada and Alaska. The Canadian Geodetic Survey is co-operating with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey on this triangulation.

When the nations of Europe have learned to think in terms of co-operation, as the people of the English-speaking world are learning, many frontier difficulties will disappear. Relations between Canada and the United States, based on mutual confidence and good will, make such scientific work as the Geodetic Survey possible. This progress on the North American continent must surely be an inspiration to civilized nations in other parts of the world.

INCLEMENT weather conditions along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts seem alone to have prevented the

Threatening the Rum Ships

prompt landing of the cargoes of several score of rum-running craft lying at anchor just beyond the three-mile limit in those waters. The delay has given the enforcement officers an opportunity, which otherwise would have been denied, to warn the skippers of these boats that they are in imminent danger of arrest and punishment if they undertake to deliver their cargoes in violation of the law. Perhaps the captains are inclined to laugh at such threats, remembering the successful transaction a few nights ago at Highlands, N. J., when shiploads of liquors were landed and carted away without interference. It seemed that everybody, including newspaper reporters and townspeople, knew of the affair, which was a deep secret to those whose duty it was to apprehend the violators of the law and confiscate the cargoes.

The wordy battle will not advance the cause of law enforcement. One is reminded of the blustering challenger who calls from the street his opponent on the other side of the back-yard fence, "I dare you to come outside!" He is answered by the defiant rejoinder, "Come inside and put me out!" And so the issue goes undecided, both parties to the wordy conflict confident of their individual physical and oral superiority.

And it must be gratifying to the ambitious skippers who direct the operations of these rum ships to observe the fastidious regard which the officers of the "dry navy" show for the clearance papers which the ships carry. News dispatches a few days ago told of one of these craft falling, probably by the merest accident, into the hands of the enforcement officers. Perhaps the winds unwittingly had blown it inside the three-mile line. At any rate, when it was discovered that the ship's papers showed that the rum cargo it carried was destined for a foreign port, and not for delivery in the United States, it was permitted to resume its position in the line of similarly laden freighters awaiting an opportunity to transfer its cargo to power-boats running out from shore.

The illicit traffic can never be discouraged while such methods are pursued. It is admitted that the complete enforcement of the law, in the circumstances, is difficult, if not next to impossible. But diligence, and a determination to confiscate these cargoes and the ships which carry them wherever possible, will make the traffic so unprofitable that it will eventually be stopped.

ACCORDING to an old saw, it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. But often the belief that the rule itself

fails is due to the fact that the rule is not fairly applied. Someone has estimated, perhaps carelessly, that about 95 per cent of the people in every country are busy telling the remaining 5 per cent what they should do, how they should behave, and how they should live. Perhaps the estimate is too liberal, too inclusive. But that there are far too many engaged in this unselfish endeavor cannot be denied. Immediately some inquisitive and inquiring individual evolves a theory he is inclined to practice it, not always upon himself, but on the body politic. The discoverers of intelligence tests, so called, have proved their unselfishness and generosity by offering these as a gift to the people of the age which might fall short in the average of epochal attainment but for the fortunate application of their formulas.

Today there seem to be intelligence tests for almost everything except those departments of human activity and endeavor where the need of them appears to be greatest. The tendency is, apparently, to magnify the importance of the ability of an individual to differentiate rapidly between purple dots and lavender dots, and immediately between other things as inconsequential.

Suppose some thoughtful person should set about it to devise a competitive test, first for all the voters in the United States, with the provision that those who passed such a test should be permitted to enter a competition among prospective office holders, such as legislators, administrators, and judges of the courts. Out of a group of a hundred men or women, for instance, let it be provided that ten who had been able to meet the requirements fixed be set apart as eligible aspirants for public office. It might also be provided that jurors and school teachers and policemen, and perhaps preachers and editors, should be chosen by similar tests. Of course, it must be provided that only those not competing in any class should make the rules and provide the tests, for it is generally admitted that everybody knows much more about everyone else's business than he knows about his own.

And yet the tendency persists, among those who stubbornly refuse to participate in this somewhat revolutionary process, of taking a horse which needs shoes to the blacksmith, and of going themselves, when in need of similar equipment, to a shoemaker. Between theories and practices there remains a wide gulf.

Intelligence Tests Here and There

NATURALLY the routes of tourists and travelers from all parts of the world next spring and summer will lead

The Gothenburg Exposition

northward toward the picturesque land of the midnight sun. At Gothenburg, the principal seaport of Sweden, there is being prepared a great international exposition, the purpose of its managers and directors being to emphasize the development of many manufacturing processes from their discovery to their present stage of comparative perfection. Already there is favorable comment upon the thoroughness with which this plan has been followed, and upon the beauty, architecturally and otherwise, of the buildings and grounds in which the exposition will be held.

Those who visited the exposition at San Francisco in 1915 are aware of the comprehensive displays made by the Scandinavian countries there. To many this was a revelation. In some of the useful arts the people of the northern countries excel. Few have greater skill than they in the trades to which they have devoted their attention. Those who go to Gothenburg expecting to observe casually and indifferently will be compelled to study thoughtfully and painstakingly unless they are to lose the opportunity to learn valuable lessons which experience and research combine to teach.

No doubt the occasion will be the signal which has been awaited by thousands of prosperous and progressive Scandinavians in the United States to pay a long-deferred visit to the home of their youth or to the home of their forbears. All through the northern sections of the American Union are the thrifty emigrants from the Norseland. Beyond the natural affection which an expatriate feels for his native land the Americanized Scandinavian preserves none of his devotion for the mother country. The Scandinavians have brought to their new home the same loyalty and esteem which they felt for their home land while it claimed their fealty. They profess no divided allegiance, no double citizenship. But they will go back, many of them, to see the old places, to visit old scenes and old neighbors, and to sing again the almost forgotten songs of the Vikings.

They and their friends who accompany them will see, if the promise made by the people of Gothenburg is fulfilled, some of the crude instruments and appliances used in the very beginnings, so far as the present age is aware, of many of the useful arts. Step by step they will be able to trace the advances which have been made, almost as one might start at the spring which is the source of a great river and follow it, along weary and sometimes discouraging miles, until it is discovered in all its beauty and grandeur, bearing the traffic and turning the wheels of commerce and industry. Those are the lessons in progress which all should comprehend. Those who are inclined sometimes to be impatient should realize that great achievement, any worthwhile accomplishment, is never accidental. Substantial progress is a tree of slow growth. All things must be proved.

PERSONS who turn their attention to the matter of suitable reading for children often hear the remark:

"There is a book which children will like." What an amazing statement! We would never presume to generalize as to the tastes of adults; we would never say that they like a play of Mr. Bernard Shaw's or a novel by Zane Grey. For we know quite well that a person may or may not enjoy one or the other; rarely both. The different schools of writing cater to our individual tastes and points of view. Few women who mark down Mary Roberts Rinehart as their favorite author will appreciate a book of short stories by, say, Aldous Huxley; we simply do not expect it of them. Yet we often expect children to respond in the same way to the same books. Is this sensible? Ought we not, in common fairness, to consider their differing temperaments?

Another common blunder is to label a story as "for girls between eight and twelve years of age." How dare we? Their abilities cannot be limited in this way. Beyond a doubt, there are as great differences between the mental scope and taste of children as between those of their elders. Perhaps we only adopt this habit because it seems an easy way out; for the problem is too big for most of us, admittedly. We shrink from giving careful attention to the reading of children. Most of us think of it as a matter quickly dealt with; most bookshops stock children's books as a slightly considered adjunct. We hold back because we feel ourselves so miserably incapable of dealing with the matter. We have forgotten how we felt, what we liked at their age; and, if we have been much associated with modern children, we have learned that all former standards have, in most cases, been swept clean away. So we content ourselves with saying that a child of seven must like "The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle," whereas the child for whom we are shopping may vastly prefer "The Talisman."

It is a stupendous matter—the providing of reading for children: one that adults certainly understand imperfectly and had best meddle with as little as possible. Children, being much like their elders, instinctively turn from what is thrust upon them and long for what is forbidden. Therefore they should be allowed a large freedom to make their own discoveries in the land of literature. In these days when schools are coming more and more to leave the initiative to the pupils, surely as wide a range may be allowed them in their reading. This is not to say that there should be no restrictions. But, in the main, we should treat children as rational human beings, possessing more acute critical faculties than some of us, as well as instinctive notions of what they like. A little boy of five may, if left to himself, select and delight in a book which the publishers scheduled for the child of 10 or 12. Children cannot all be fitted into the same holes, square or round.

The Child and the Book

Editorial Notes

MANY will welcome the news that a number of American supporters of archaeological excavation intend to expend a substantial annual sum for ten years on the investigation of the ancient Punic city of Carthage. The news is particularly opportune at this time, because the city's ruins have been within recent years subjected to such casual plunder by modern builders and relic-hunters as to threaten the complete loss of much that is of great archaeological value. Of course, the best that can be achieved by such endeavor is the restoration of the city's buildings, with the gaining of some understanding of the habits of its peoples, and, equally of course, that will never replace the city of the imagination. Evidences indicate, in fact, that the city as it actually existed was no counterpart of the city of which Virgil sang, and that Cato was not far wrong in his estimate which led him to close every speech in the Senate and every letter to his friends with the words: "Ceterum censeo, Carthaginem esse delendam"—"For the rest, I maintain that Carthage ought to be destroyed"—but that does not invalidate the importance of adequate measures being taken to preserve its relics, nor does it lessen in the least degree the beauty of some of the poet's descriptions and sentiments.

ALTHOUGH the First Folio of Shakespeare was not actually published until toward the close of 1623, yet it is none too early in 1923 to be reminded that this year marks the tercentenary of the publication of this precious volume. It will do no harm, either, to remember during this year the debt of gratitude which the world owes to the poet's friends Heminges and Condell, who collected the plays, printing some twenty for the first time, "without ambition either of self-profit or fame, only to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive, as was our Shakespeare." It is a happy coincidence that only a few months ago the British Museum was enriched by the gift of a copy of the First Folio with the famous Droueshout frontispiece in its original state, before it was elaborated and darkened as in the engraving generally reproduced. Some may recall that this volume is the one to which Ben Jonson's prophetic words are prefixed:

Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show
To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.

THERE is much truth in the contention of Prof. B. R. Andrews, of the Department of Economic Science of Columbia University, speaking recently before the Round Table, a meeting of directors of organized rooming houses for girls in New York, that there should be a definite understanding throughout the State of what a fair wage is. Professor Andrews further urged the need of a minimum wage and insisted that it should be enforced in such a way that the young people in economic service would really receive their just value, "which," he added, "also brings up the point of adequate service for salary received." It is in this latter statement, however, that Professor Andrews touches upon a phase of the situation which really contains its key. If the young folk involved, that is to say, will study to bring out a higher level of intelligent service the question of wages will in a short while largely take care of itself.

COMPULSORY voting has been advocated many times in America, and it may not be generally known that this practice is actually being followed in Czechoslovakia. The presence of the voter in that country is noted on the register of his polling station, where he places his ballot paper in an official envelope for the ballot box. Should he spoil his paper in any way, he can have another on application, and he may "abstain" from casting a ballot by placing a blank sheet in the envelope with his ballot or by marking his paper, as in either case the vote is disallowed and lost, though the voter's identity is unknown. The register, of course, gives full information as to non-attendance, which is followed by a summons, the penalty being imprisonment for a minimum period of twenty-four hours to a maximum of one month, or a fine of from 20 to 5000 Czechoslovak crowns. Exemption is granted only for certain specified and limited reasons.

SOMEWHAT blunt, but nevertheless true, was the statement made by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, at the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York, in an address urging co-operation and friendship between Britain and America, when he said, "The choice before us is quite simple—co-operation and friendship—take it or leave it." This choice he further explained in these words: "Refuse it; and the process of crumbling, as we have already seen in the world, will extend, extend, extend. Take it, and the world will come back to prosperity and happiness." Then

What still of strength is left, employ
This end to help attain:
One common wave of thought and joy,
Lifting mankind again.

AKLAVIK, the Arctic's newest post office and trading center, on the delta of the Mackenzie River, is a "Land of the Midnight Sun." It is true that steamers have plied on northern waters for more than forty years, and that the railway was built to the edge of the great northern water system in 1916, but the season just closed is the first one in which connections from Edmonton to Aklavik and return could be made with certainty by tourists. And the journey is almost beyond description. Expansive rivers, Indians, Eskimos, sleigh dogs, bears, deer, gold, oil, and a panorama of ever-changing aspect with the sun, in the winter months, circling nearer and nearer, until at Aklavik it is above the horizon during the twenty-four hours.

ONE man in 1912 bought a share of oil stock for \$25 which today is worth \$37,000. Question: How many men in the past ten years have bought how many times \$37,000 worth of oil stock which today is not worth 25 cents?